THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X- No. 68. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 7.

France in a Tobacco Haze—Election Progress in England—British Policy in War.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By a recent arrival at New York we have European advices to September 7.

ENGLAND.

A System of Feeding Voters.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent writes as follows from London on the 1st inst.:—

A system of feeding voters goes on here a long time before the election takes place. Sacks of flour and potatoes, legs of mutton and articles of clothing are delivered at places where such things were never seen before in such quantities. Frying pans are in use all hours of the day and night, too, and the air for long distances tells you that many are making haste to get drunk and bilious at the same time. Of course, the carriers of these supplies don't know who sends them. Others are transported suddenly to the seaside, where they are regaled with all manner of delicious things. This class, I am told, never get to the seaside except at an election. No doubt they are in favor of shorter-lived Parliaments than would suit the pockets of many of their supporters. Several members of Parliament were almost ruined by this kind of thing last election. There are more voters now, consequently more mouths to be filled and many more sighing for a breath of seaside air and all the other little indulgences that an English election brings.

In other cases men consent to be run away with when they are equally afraid of voting for tories or liberals. In illustration of this I may mention a case that occurred at the last election, in which a man was afraid to vote for either tories or liberals, as he was equally obligated by the favors of each party. The day before polling day the tories, as he could not vote for them, sent him away that he might not vote for the other party. The other party were enraged at his disappearance, as in a close contest a vote is of great value, and this happened to be one. His clergyman was sent after him, but to no purpose. The man was gone, and nobody knew where. No doubt he was quietly and merrily spending the time in some sequestered watering place, where he would congratulate himself on the dignity and privilege of being an English elector.

Difficulties of the Liberals.

In England the election canvass was in very earnest progress when the Russia sailed from Liverpool.

The London *Spectator*, speaking on the chances of the parties, thinks the liberal chiefs should devise some system for restricting the number of liberal candidates, who are in many boroughs treading on one another, to the danger of the party. Some mode of winnowing them is wanted which shall be decently satisfactory and to which they shall submit, under penalty of being "ruled out" of the party. The practice of applying to well known liberals for their opinion is not a good one; it is too like nomination; and the "previous ballot" does not work well, the candidates too often finding some reason to evade its decision. If the present system continues we shall be driven to adopt the American advice of a "caucus," and with it all manner of intrigue fatal to free choice on public grounds. Speeches from Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, exhorting liberals not to vote for any candidate who refused to be bound by the previous vote within the party itself, might have a considerable effect in remedying the existing confusion; but even these would not get rid of the men put up by the opposite side for the express purpose of making divisions.

The Chances of European War.

The London *Review*, of the 5th inst., speaks thus on the probabilities of a continental war:—

At this season of the year a sleep and a forgetting fall upon the affairs of Europe. Our own Parliament is prorogued, and the Legislative Chambers of the Continental powers are for the most part in retirement also. Premiers and their colleagues are at the seaside or ruralizing; leading politicians are seeking repose; the crowned heads of the old World are drinking the waters at pleasant German spas or seductive Mediterranean resorts; revolutionists are recruiting, side by side with monarchs and ministers, and a general tranquility spreads for a moment over the vexed scene of European diplomacy. * * * In this sleep of statesmanship, however, there may be dreams, nay, there must be. Mr. Disraeli's brains do not lie idle because he is not in daily attendance in Downing street, the Emperor Napoleon and Count Bismark do not cease to watch each other because their respective Parliaments are scattered to the four quarters; the Czar is mindful of the Cretan question none the less because of the general repose; and Garibaldi still looks towards Rome across the heat and silence of the waning year. What do all these potentates—imperial and royal, ministerial and revolutionary—design for the approaching days? What are they planning in their holiday meditations? In what respect shall we benefit or suffer by their seeming inaction?

The present condition of Europe is so evidently provisional that it behooves us to consider what ought to be the policy of England in certain eventualities which may, perhaps, arise. It is generally assumed that we are, under all circumstances, to be guided by the principle of non-intervention; but it is pretty certain that in some conceivable cases we might not be so guided, and, even supposing us to pursue a pacification, it will not be easy to avoid expressing sympathy with one side or the other in many possible disputes. First in importance comes the great question of France and Germany. We have on two or three occasions ere this protested against the alarmist tone with respect to this subject adopted by many continental and some English papers. It is by no means certain that either France or Prussia contemplates war. There is doubtless a war party in both countries, but there is a peace party too, and in some respects it looks as though the respective governments inclined to the latter rather than to the former. Count Bismark is certainly not at the present moment making haste to absorb or devour North Germany, and the Emperor Napoleon and his Ministers utter no word that is not emphatically in favor of the preservation of amity. M. Magne, the Minister of Finance, said recently at a banquet at Dordogne:—"Peace will be lasting because Europe needs it and the Emperor desires it. France is strong enough to abstain from war without danger of being accused of weakness, for no one has any interest in disturbing her. And the *Moniteur de l'Armee*, contradicting some statements of the *Nord*, affirms that there were never more soldiers absent from their regiments on leave than at present, and that the only military exercises now taking place are those at the camps of Chalons and Lannemazan. Still, though appearances are in favor of peace, it is as well to consider the possibility of war. Supposing such a disaster to occur—supposing France and Prussia to be engaged in a deadly struggle—what would be the posture of this country towards the disputants? Should we preserve our boasted neutrality, or should we be sucked into the vortex? If the latter, the war would be European, and we might expect to see a repetition of the events of sixty years ago. It is hardly to be supposed that in such a contest we should be found on the side of France, nor would it be desirable. Yet could we take the side of Prussia with any advantage to the ultimate condition of Europe, or any respect to the best principles of our own rule? Prussia is still despotic, and seems likely to remain so. Her great ally in a war with France would probably be Russia, and this would give to the struggle all the character of a "legitimist crusade." The "divine right instincts of the Prussian king would be intensified by the fervor of the occasion, and in some measure warranted by the enthusiastic support which he would be sure to receive from his people. Russia would not give her countenance on any understanding favorable to liberty, and it is hard to see how the independence and unity of Germany would be the gainer by such a compact, while it is quite certain that other nationalities, such as Poland, would be placed in a still more hopeless position than that which they now occupy. As to the action which Italy would be likely to take in such a contingency it is hard to form any opinion. Italy is out of love with both her patrons, and just now Prussia is apparently even more disliked than France.

If, passing from Italy, we turn our eyes towards the East, we find a danger certainly no less than those to which we have been adverting, and capable, perhaps, of spreading out into yet more formidable dimensions and still graver results. The prospects of the Turkish Empire touch very intimately on those great considerations of nationality which are among the most important elements of the future of Europe. The Servian members of that discordant family dream of establishing an independent kingdom; other branches of the Slavonic stock look to incorporation with Russia, while the Greeks, not unnaturally, desire to join their brethren under the sceptre of King George. The insurrection in Crete may possibly become the nucleus of a general Hellenic movement, which might bring the whole Eastern question to a crisis. How far the Cretan rebellion can be considered a national rising is involved in considerable doubt. The persistence with which it is maintained looks as if it was something more than the effervescence of discontented tribes; yet some independent observers characterize it as little better than brigandage, and, considering the mixed population of the island, and the fact that a proportion of the people are Turkish Mohammedans, it is not easy to see where the materials for a national movement are to be found. The incongruity of the population of European Turkey, the tendency of the people to quarrel among themselves, and the low degree of civilization prevalent among the Christians of that part of the world, render it difficult for an unprejudiced observer to view with entire complacency the prospect of a breakup of the Turkish suzeraiuty, which holds together many jarring forces. If a strong nationality could be formed in Eastern Europe, we should, of course, be delighted to see it arise; but if the choice is between Ottoman supervision and anarchy or Russian predominance, we must be excused for desiring the continuance of the former until the Christians are better educated for independence. Thus we see that in Central Europe, in the south and in the east, many difficult and dangerous complications lurk beneath the calm of the moment; and we can only hope that the Government and the public opinion of England are prepared to meet the future with a policy at once temperate and assured.

The Irish Church Revenues.

Mr. Gladstone sent the following letter to be sent to somebody who has asked him what he proposed to do with the revenues of the Irish Church:—Mr. Gladstone desires me to acknowledge the favor of your letter of the 22d, and, in reply to the question therein contained, to state that he has many times publicly stated that in his opinion the disposable property of the Irish Church should not, when it is disestablished, be employed in the endowment of any other church. Mr. Gladstone fears that those few who are unaware of this are, perhaps, not very willing to be informed.

THE CONTINENT.

Napoleon as a Smoker—France in a Tobacco Cloud.

The *Liberte*, of Paris, September 1, has one of the most singular articles that ever proceeded from the pen of M. E. de Girardin on the situation in France, in which he says:—

The Emperor Napoleon possesses in the highest degree two sovereign qualities—goodness and sweetness. If he were not endowed by nature with these qualities, we should have had after December 2, 1851, despotism and a despot, whereas we had only tyranny without a tyrant. If we lived in times when names were attached to sovereigns, he would have been called Napoleon "the well-meaning." How are we to explain the fact that Napoleon deserves all praise and the empire all criticism? It is because the Emperor's qualities are neutralized, not by a defect, but an error. Led astray by the example of his uncle Napoleon I, who vaingloriously dated a decree about the Theatre Francais from Moscow, he imagines that it is requisite for his present prestige and his future glory that he should conceive and execute everything by himself. But would it not have been better to leave the Theatre Francais alone, and to bring back the army safe and sound from Moscow? The Emperor does not banish liberty because he is afraid of it; he banishes liberty because he believes that if he were to allow it to expand its wings and take flight it would prevent him from accomplishing the great things he dreams of. I do not say what he conceives but what he dreams of. To smoke is to dream awake. The Emperor smoked an immense number of cigarettes, and when he smokes France appears to him as grand as it appeared little to him under Louis Philippe. And because France seems to him to be great he persuades himself that she is great. Sincerely believing that the greatness he is dreaming about he has realized, he cannot understand how there can exist minds sour enough to prefer the shadow to the booty—in other words, indivdual liberty to national greatness. This is not ill meant on the part of the Emperor; it is a simple delusion. The moment this illusion—which is kept up by the drunkenness of tobacco—is dissipated, France will become free; not partially, but wholly free.

Madame Victor Hugo's Funeral.

The New York *Herald's* Parisian correspondent writes as follows, on the 1st instant:—

The death of Mme Victor Hugo, which unexpected and sad event happened on the 27th of August, has been the occasion of deep sympathy for the great writer, her bereaved husband. The public papers have all shown as much respect for the memory of this excellent and faithful woman as they would have done for some high princess whose virtues had entitled her to love, and the feeling has been so universal that the *Pays* has attributed heartfelt regret to a political demonstration. "We do not like," says the organ, "to make any noise about a coffin, and we understand all the delicacy called for by a painful and legitimate grief; but we will never permit tears to be made the means of a political propagandism, without right or reason, and to the detriment of truth and justice." The writer then proceeds to state that Victor Hugo is no exile; that he is quite free to come and go; that as Mme. Hugo expressed a wish to be buried in France near her daughter, Mme. Vacquerie (who was drowned with her husband eight months after their union), Victor Hugo could accompany her body to this last home; that the airs of a pretender of royal blood do not become him, for his presence on French soil would not occasion the slightest uneasiness to Napoleon III. Victor Hugo, however, did not come; he accompanied the body with his two sons, Charles and Francis, and an immense number of friends, many of whom came from Paris, to the station of Quievrain, the last on the frontiers, then turned back, after a heart-rending farewell of the coffin and the remains of a much beloved wife. Camille Berru, Henri Rochefort, Paul Meurice and many others were present. Three or four friends continued the road and performed the last duties over Mme. Hugo at Villeculer, near Havre, where the Vacquerie and Hugo families have a vault.

The brother of the deceased is M. Paul Foucher, of the *Independence*, and she was herself a writer of great ability. She is the authoress of "Victor Hugo, by a Witness of His Life," and other works of less importance. A marble bust by Clesinger, the son-in-law of George Sand, represents her in all the pride and beauty of her youth, when both she and Victor Hugo were very poor, and the best friend of the latter a poor, peasant-looking man, with thick soles and nails to his shoes, soiled linen, threadbare coat, and nothing to recommend him to attention but a pair of large eyes—only this retiring, modest, and uncouth man was Lamennais.

HANCOCK.

Why the General was Defeated in the New York Convention.

Hancock's friends accuse Montgomery Blair of using deceitful measures to accomplish his defeat. A prominent Maryland Democrat declares that "the infamous order issued to the niggers by Hancock when Lincoln was killed, did the business for him. Border State men, and the Southern delegates, couldn't stand that." The person who said this was in a position to know.

The order he referred to was issued in Washington, when it was ascertained that Booth was concealed in that vicinity. The Maryland Rebels have never forgotten that General Hancock then believed that the negroes were the only loyal class in the region around Washington. And the Maryland Rebels, either with or without Montgomery Blair, slaughtered him for it at New York. The following is the order:—

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1865.—To the Colored People of the District of Columbia and Maryland, of Alexandria and the Border Counties of Virginia.—Your President has been murdered. He has fallen by the assassin, and without a moment's warning, simply and solely because he was your friend, and the friend of our country. Had he been unfaithful to you and to the great cause of human freedom, he might have lived. The pistol from which he met his death, though held by Booth, was fired by the hands of treason and slavery. Think of this, and remember how long and how anxiously this good man labored to break your chains, and to make you happy. I now appeal to you, by every consideration which can move loyal and grateful hearts, to aid in discovering and arresting his murderer. Concealed by traitors, he is believed to be lurking somewhere within the limits of the District of Columbia, the State of Maryland, or Virginia. Go forth, then, and watch and listen, and inquire, and search, and pray by day and by night, until you have succeeded in dragging this monstrous and bloody criminal from his hiding place. You can do much; even the humblest and feeblest among you, by patience and unwearied vigilance, may render the most important assistance. Large rewards have been offered by the Government and by municipal authorities, and they will be paid for the apprehension of this murderer, or for any information which will aid in his arrest. But I feel that you need no such stimulus as this. You will hunt down this cowardly assassin of your best friend, as you would the murderer of your father. Do this, and God whose servant has been slain, and the country which has given you freedom, will bless you for this noble act of duty.

All information which will lead to the arrest of Booth, or Surratt, or Harold, should be communicated to these headquarters, or to General Holt, Judge Advocate-General, at Washington, or, if immediate action is required, then to the nearest military authorities.

All officers and soldiers in this command and all loyal people are enjoined to increased vigilance.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, commanding Middle Military Division.

Montgomery Blair understood himself thoroughly at New York. He knew that the Rebel element of the Democratic party would control the nomination. He knew that the Convention was simply a camp of the Rebel army on Northern soil, where Northern Democrats were simply prisoners without arms. He knew that a revolutionary letter alone could nominate Frank, and he himself prepared Frank's draught for the Rebel palate. Those who slaughtered Ewing and Hancock because of the above orders might well be satisfied with a man for President whose friends were the New York rioters of 1863, and with a soldier for Vice-President who was willing to draw the veil of the Broadhead letter over all that was good in his career.—*Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A War Cloud—Extract from a Private Letter.

A private letter from this State, dated Sept. 12, says:—Is Grant to be elected? That is the question which we feel most interest in. If not, you can as surely look for a bloody revolution in the South, as that Seymour and Blair will be elected. It is well understood here that Blair has already made a declaration of war in his Broadhead letter, and that Seymour has indorsed it. The Rebels, or Democrats, confidently believe that they will take possession of the State governments under their old constitutions if Blair shall be elected. To make success more certain, they are receiving large numbers of Winchester 18-shooting rifles, and are shipping them into the interior of the State. When asked why this warlike preparation is being made, they say that they are fearful of a negro insurrection—about as likely as that the women of New York will insurrect. They have smothered down their public threats made immediately on their return from the New York Convention, or rather they do not find their way into the public prints, but they talk it on the stump and in private, that they will never submit to be governed, save by their Hamptons and men of his stamp. If the people of the North want peace they must elect Grant. If they desire to see this country again deluged in blood, and the South made a desert, let them elect Blair, who in advance has told us that we must either ingloriously surrender all we gained by a four years' war (which filled the country with widows and orphans), or leave this fair country to be ruled by a set of men who know not the meaning of the word generosity, when in power. With the reins of government in the hands of such men as would take control, we have nothing to expect but to be slaughtered in detail, or to submit to a condition worse than the most abject slavery. You may as well tell the people of the North that it rests with them to give peace, quiet, and prosperity to the South, and indeed to the whole country, by the election of Grant, or again force upon the country war and anarchy by the election of men who have already decided the only Governments now existing in the South to be revolutionary, and that they must be broken up, and that the people who have been true to the Government shall be turned over to a class of men who think no more of taking the life of a man than they would that of a dog when he stands between them and their wishes, however trifling. Our State will give a great majority for Grant. We will lose all of one portion of the State, where our majority is small, because the opposition are well organized, and armed with the Winchester eighteen-shooting rifles, and are determined to force every man to either vote with them or not vote at all. They have no objection to the negroes voting if they vote as they wish them. Their organization is perfect, and the programme is to station squads of armed men at all the public crossings of streams and roads to disperse the Republicans on their way to the polls. We will carry the State, however, in spite of all they can do.

Another Prominent Democrat Out for Grant.

The Providence *Journal* of Sept. 14 says:—The following letter from the Hon. Joseph M. Blake, who favored McClellan in the last Presidential contest, was read at a Republican meeting in Bristol on Monday evening. Mr. Blake was for many years Attorney-General of the State, and is confessedly one of the ablest men at the Rhode Island bar:—

BRISTOL, Sept. 7, 1868.—Dear Sir: It will not be in my power to attend the public meeting this evening, but fully impressed with the conviction that no one ever elected President, from the foundation of the Government to this time, whose election was so important to the country as Grant's election now is, I am willing to do anything in my power in aid of his election, and I authorize you and Mr S—— to use my name for me to become a member of the club, to subscribe what you think right for me to contribute towards the necessary expenses, and pledge for me as much talk, when the time comes for speeches, as anybody in town would care to hear from me.

Yours truly, JOSEPH M. BLAKE.

—Wool fetches forty cents a pound in New Hampshire.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Destructive Fire in Brooklyn—Distressing Suicide in Baltimore—The Political Campaign.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Chief of the Currency Printing Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Special despatches to the New York *Herald*, this morning, contain the following:—

There seems to be very little doubt entertained among those officers and clerks of the Treasury Department, whose official relations with the currency printing division afford them good opportunities for observation, that S. M. Clarke, the late chief of that division, will not again have charge of it. Notwithstanding the denials that have been put forth from the Treasury of Mr. Clarke's resignation, it is believed that his resignation as Chief of the Currency Printing Division has been accepted by Mr. McCulloch, and that the leave of absence was merely a ruse adopted in order to accomplish the change of officers in a quiet way. There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Clark is here using the machinery of the printing division to prepare designs of revenue stamps. He is now in Stonington, Conn., with his family. Mr. Clarke still holds the office of Disbursing Agent for the Treasury Extension, and appears in Washington at the latter part of each month to pay the workmen.

FROM NEW YORK.

Disastrous Conflagration in Brooklyn.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A large conflagration occurred in Brooklyn at 2 o'clock this morning. The fire broke out in Fulton street and extended into Navy street. Some thirty families are turned into the street. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. The following buildings were damaged and destroyed:—No. 216 Fulton street, Mr. Sheen, news dealer, fruit, and confectionery, nearly destroyed, a three story store and dwelling; No. 218, variety store, nearly destroyed; a three story store and dwelling, No. 220; Kershaw & Jones, butchers, one story frame, all destroyed; No. 222, Jones' fish store, one story frame, all destroyed; No. 224, L. Welsh, heater manufacturer, one story building, all destroyed; No. 226, cigar store and variety, four story brick, nearly all destroyed; No. 228, a commission auction store, four story brick, the upper stories nearly all destroyed; No. 230, C. Walsh's wholesale liquor and cigar store, four story brick, the upper stories burned; No. 294 Navy, a frame house, was mostly destroyed; No. 292, a dwelling house, partially burned. The heat became intense from the large quantity of wood burning, and the flames extended across Navy street, partly burning the following houses:—No. 295 Navy street, a three story dwelling house; Nos. 297, 299, 301, and 303 Navy street brick dwelling houses; No. 305 Navy street, Mr. Munderen's ornamental carving establishment.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Recent Suicide—Arrival of a Transatlantic Steamship—Political Matters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—The suicide of young Beckley, the Virginia Confederate colonel, which took place at the Maltby House, was a most melancholy commentary on gambling. He lost all his own money and over a thousand dollars belonging to others, at a gambling house here, thus leaving his wife and family in abject poverty and himself without means to pay his board. In his desperation he killed himself. It is said the gambler now proposes to return the money to his wife.

The steamer Baltimore, from Bremen, arrived here this morning. She has over seven hundred passengers, had fine weather and a prosperous voyage.

The weather yesterday was very cold, but today is much warmer. There is some frost in the country. A severe hail storm in the Chesapeake bay occurred on Wednesday evening.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is again repaired. Boats are running.

The first bale of new cotton has just been received here.

The Republicans are again preparing for another grand meeting. Their spirit is decidedly up, and their ranks rapidly increasing.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 18—A. M.—American securities dull. Erie Railroad, 30¼. Illinois Central, 90½. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—A. M.—Cotton has an advancing tendency and is active. The sales will probably reach 15,000 bales. Quotations are unchanged. Sales of the week, 83,000 bales, of which 19,000 were for export and 10,000 for speculation. Stock, 452,000 bales, of which 143,000 are American.

Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 2d. Sperm Oil, 88s. Whale, £36 10s. Sugar firm at 25s. 6d. to arrive. Linseed Cake advancing.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 4,000,000 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 18—P. M.—Consols unchanged. American securities quiet and steady. Erie, 30¾. U. S. Five-twenties, 72. Illinois Central, 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—P. M.—Cotton still active; stock at sea for Liverpool, 644,000 bales, of which 2000 bales are American.

Lard quiet and steady. Pork buoyant at 86s. Cheese, 57s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Reading, 92½; Canton, 47¾; Erie, 48½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 84¾; New York Central, 125; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 33¾; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River, 140½; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 110; do. 1865, 111; do. new, 109; 10-40s, 104½. Gold, 144¾. Money unchanged. Exchange, 9.

DISASTER.

Burning of James Gordon Bennett's Residence.

The New York *Times* of this morning contains the following:—

The quiet of Washington Heights was rudely interrupted yesterday morning, at the residence of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, by the discovery of smoke issuing from the wainscoting of the sleeping apartment of Mr. Bennett, Jr. A close scrutiny of the house failed to reveal the seat of the fire, but it was evident that there was a secret fire, which at any time might burst forth.

The fire penetrated the floors and walls at different points in its progress upward, and the confined smoke forced its way out wherever it found a crevice, and traces of it appear in every room, so thoroughly had it penetrated the hollow walls of the building. The destruction by the fire is comparatively small, but almost every room in the house has been deluged with water and the plaster and fresco, of course, ruined. The water with which the engines were supplied was drawn from the large cisterns of the house and the conservatory, and there was an abundant supply of it. The loss is estimated at about $20,000. The building is insured for $50,000 in the National, Clinton, Empire, Jefferson, and Guardian.

The scene after the suppression of the fire was one of thorough discomfort and confusion. The least injured of the rooms still contained furniture, statues, pictures, and mirrors lying in utter disorder. Magazines, reviews, newspapers, reports, bound volumes of "Raffaelles," illustrations of Scriptural scenes, cards, letters, curious old parchment documents, with old-fashioned seals, five inches in diameter, a Parian marble statuette of Ristori as "Mary Stuart" in the attitude of declaring " * * *tuo re ron io*," lay in commingled confusion in the rooms and piazzas. The most of the furniture, however, was removed to the billiard-room. Mr. Bennett, Sr., seemed to be solicitous only for the safety of the files of the *Herald*, a complete series of which was in the library. Mrs. Bennett is absent in Europe, and the family in the Fort Washington house consisted of Messrs. Bennett, Senior and Junior; Miss Bennett, and Miss Crane, a visitor. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the family came into the city and took up their abode in their Fifth avenue residence.

VIRGINIA.

The Operations of the Ku-Klux Klan.

To the Editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*:—Sir: In withholding the address and name of the writer of this communication I am governed by prudential considerations only. It is a sorrowful commentary upon the state of society at the South, that a man dare not make a truthful report of the well-known facts over his own name. Union men in Virginia are barely able to stay here, under the most annoying circumstances. Native Virginia Unionists all concur in saying that it is as damaging now to be known as a Union man as it was in 1861. The penalties attached to Unionism are no doubt somewhat modified by the presence of the Bureau and military; but we can easily understand what would be our condition if Seymour and Blair should be elected. We can scarcely bear the pressure now—it would be intolerable should they be elected. It is the general intention of all Unionists, whether born north or south of Mason and Dixon's line, to emigrate to some other country in the event of their election. I will not trespass upon your space by reciting the many unreconstructed Rebel outrages. These are well known to you. I will describe an outrage which was committed upon a worthy young man of my acquaintance, who was engaged in teaching a school for colored children in Buckingham county. His name is Alvin Varner. He is a native of Pennsylvania. He opened a colored school near Buckingham Court House about the first of August last. On the 28th of the same month, after midnight, about fifteen ruffians, armed with revolvers, and with disguised faces, broke down Mr. Varner's door, dragged him from his bed, and with nothing on him but his shirt, took him to a lonely place, where after bruising him and otherwise outraging him, they attempted to hang him to a tree. While they were blindfolding their victim, and preparing to put the rope around his neck, a negro, impelled by curiosity, or a desire to assist Mr. Varner, made his appearance, and they attacked and nearly killed him. It was during this diversion that Mr. Varner, by an almost superhuman effort, wrenched himself from the grasp of his would-be murderers, and fled by circuitous paths, better known to him than to them, to a place of safety. Several shots were fired upon him, but they did not take effect. In the morning Mr. Varner obtained the assistance of a friendly negro who piloted him to Farmville, 25 miles distant. Mr. Varner made his way on foot through rain and mud, and when he reached Farmville, as may well be imagined, was in a pitiable plight. The next day a Bureau officer and Mr. Varner returned to Buckingham county to find evidence to identify some or all the outlaws. It is doubtful, however, whether sufficient evidence can be obtained, as those who know about it would fear to testify in the case. We have just heard the glad tidings from Vermont. God bless her! is the heart-felt expression of every loyal man in the South. Will not Maine cover herself with equal glory? We can ask no more.

Farmville, Va., Sept. 14, 1868.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—Prison cases were before the Court this morning but only one was tried, namely, that of Henry Smith, who was convicted of attempting to steal a barrel of butter, and was sent below for one year.

No other cases being found ready the jury was discharged from further attendance. The second period of the term begins on Monday.

STRAWS.

There were eight prisoners in the dock, and a young lawyer, curious to know the sentiments of those below, handed them two tickets, one for Grant and Colfax, the other for Seymour and Blair. After a short ballot the tickets were returned—seven white for Seymour, one black for Grant.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	129¼	Toledo & Wabash.	62½
N. Y. and Erie R.	48¾	Mil. & St. Paul com	95½
Ph. and Rea. R.	92½	Adams Express	50½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84¾	Wells, Fargo	27⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88	U. S. Express Co.	48½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	90¼	Tennessees, new	68¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	90½	Gold	144⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	103½	Market strong.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	110		

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Sept. 18, 1868.

The Money Market continues quiet. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were a fraction higher. 104¾ was bid for 10-40s, 114 for 6s of 1881, 113¾ for '62 5-20s, 109¾ for '64 5-20s, 111 for '65 5-20s, 109 for July '65 5-20s, and 109 for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 103¾.

Railroad shares were inactive. Lehigh Valley sold at 56, an advance of ¼; Reading at 46@46¼, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¼@55¾, no change. 128¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44¼ for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40½ for Elmira preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 71, no change. 15¾ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 7 for Ridge avenue; and 29 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240½ was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 115 for Kensington; 60 for Penn Township; 61¼ for Girard; 90 for Western; 31¾ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 64 for Commonwealth; and 69½ for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¼@21½, a slight advance; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 19½, no change; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 5-20s '65 r g	108¾	100 sh Penna R	55½
$3000 Pa 6s, W L r g	103	100 do	55¾
$3000 Pa R 2 m cs	98½	100 sh Read R	46⅝
$11 00 do	98⅝	100 do	46⅝
$2600 Pa 5s, '70	99½	100 do	46⅝
$1000 C & Am 6s '74	93	100 do	46⅝
$500 N Pa 6s	90	5 do	46⅝
$2 00 Leh N 6s, '84	85	1 0 sh Sch N Pf	19½
$5 00 Mor C & L n	83	100 sh Leh Nav	21½
5 sh 16th & 11th	71	100 do	21⅝
100 sh Leh V R	56	500 do	21⅝
500 do	56	100 do	21½
100 do	56		

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10:00 A. M.	144¾	11:22 A. M.	144¾
10:03 "	144¾	11:44 "	144¾
11:15 "	144¾	11:45 "	144¾
11:20 "	144¾	11:50 P. M.	144¾

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@113½; do., 1864, 109¾@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@111; do. July, 1865, 108¾@109; do. July, 1867, 108¾@109; 1868, 109@109½; 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118¾@119. Gold, 144¾@144¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; do. 1862, 113¾@113⅞; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 110¼@111¼; do., 1865, new, 108¾@109¼; do., 1867, new, 108¾@109¼; do., 1868, 109@109½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118⅜. Gold, 144¼@144¾. Silver, 137½@139.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, 113¾@114; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110¼; do., 1865, 111@111¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109@109½; do., 1867, 109@109¼; do., 1868, 109@109¼; 10-40, 104¾@105. Gold, 144¼.

—The tonnage on the Canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the week ending September 17, 1868, was..... 36,214·00 tons.
Corresponding week last year..... 22 938 06 "

Increase for the week..... 13,275 14 "

For the season to Sept. 17, 1868.....631,291 05 "
For the season to Sept. 17, 1867.....677,009 16 "

Decrease..... 75,718 11

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 18.—Cotton is quiet, with small sales at 26@27c. for middling uplands and New Orleans.

The Flour market is excessively dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $6 50@7·50 for superfine, $8@8·50 for extras, $9@10 for new spring wheat extra family, $10·25@10 50 for old do. do., $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12 50@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9 50 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat market, and the local millers, who are the only purchasers, operate sparingly; sales of 2000 bushels prime Indiana and Jersey red at $2·30. Rye sells at $1·50 per bushel for Pennsylvania and $1·30@1·35 for Southern. Corn is quiet, with sales of yellow at $1 30, and Western mixed at $1·28@1 29. Oats are without change; sales of new Pennsylvania and Western at 75@77c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is selling at $8·25@9 per 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3·50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 80@2·85.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $50 per ton.

Whisky is unchanged; sales of tax-paid at $1·37@1·40 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..... 51 | 11 A. M..... 66 | 2 P. M..... 69

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. schr Amboo, Brown, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr O. L. Rourk, Rourk, St. John, N. B., John H. Atwood.
Schr Manaway, Hampton, Millville, R. D. Wood & Co.
Schr J. Stockham, Price, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, Salem, do.
Schr Sarah Clark, Grinling, Newport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, Boston, do.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, Boston, do.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, Boston, do.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, Providence, Griscom & Co.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, Hingham, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr I. H. Wainwright, Brower, Boston, do.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, Hingham, do.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, Boston, G. S. Reppliер.
Schr Thos. Boos, Somers, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, Salem, do.
Schr Emma Bacon, Case, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, Salem, Bancro

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Do it if you Dare!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"It appears that there are men still living and moving, and making speeches (on the Blair-and-Seymour side) who think that the people are to be scared into the rejection of Grant and Colfax. Some of the threats which reach us are hardly of a nature to awaken the intensest public apprehension—that, for instance, of Wade Hampton, who vows and declares that, if Grant is elected, the places which now know Hampton shall know him no more forever! We are not to vote for the man of our choice, because if we do Hampton will "leave the country"—elope, evade, evacuate! Perhaps there may be here and there a patriot who would not regard this slight diminution of our population as a tremendous and insuperable calamity; but the minatory hint is thrown out as if the voluntary exile of Wade Hampton would break all our hearts. Yet this is only one of a large collection of misfortunes with which we are menaced, and from which only the election of Frank Blair to the Vice-Presidency can save us. Albert Pike roars dreadful predictions at one end of the land and Mr. Pendleton bleats plaintive responses at the other. We are told, although the Rebel banner is buried, that great numbers of ardent spirits know well the place of its sepulchre, and upon the slightest provocation are ready to rally to its resurrection. We are to be shaken to our inmost souls by the prospect of some dim but dreadful catastrophe following hard upon a Republican victory. We are to be shocked into a surrender. We are to succumb to the bugbear of another and a bloodier rebellion. Here, for instance, is the Louisville *Journal* asking, "if the radicals should triumph in November, if the White people of the South would quietly submit," and giving it as its opinion that they most certainly would not. "The thought," says this fiery sheet, "is preposterous. It is impious. It is monstrous." "A radical victory," it wildly cries, "is war. It is war to whose ravages and terrors imagination can set no bounds." And for this reason, so lucidly, or rather so luridly, set forth by this Blair-and-Seymour editor, a plain, honest man in New York or New England, who has deliberately made up his mind that duty requires him to vote for Grant; who, apart from these threats, thinks a Republican administration demanded by the exigencies of the Union; whose conscience and intellect upon this point coincide, is to revise his decision, and abdicate his manhood, and surrender his right of private judgment, and, crawling a trembling craven to the polls, is to beg that his voice and vote may be registered for one man whose political integrity he doubts, and for another man whose personal character he despises! If Mr. Pendleton, who has lately been experimenting upon the terrors of the East, fancies that the Republicans of Maine and Connecticut are such white-livered animals as this, he thinks more unjustly of them than they think justly and indignantly of him. This Chinese warfare—the horrible mask and the resounding howl—makes the back-stabbings and the midnight burnings of the Ku-Klux Klan appear mildly respectable and comparatively manly.

Two things the missionary from the West to the East is certain will follow the election of Grant—universal bloodshed and general bankruptcy. We pass over for the present his financial forebodings; but did Mr. Pendleton think to scare the stout hearts of the Maine backwoodsmen, who know the rotten lumber of a platform when they see it, by crying out that a Republican victory would be the destruction and desolation of the land? Did he so under-estimate the shrewd common sense of the Connecticut Republicans, as to dream that they could be turned from their purpose by his prophetic and vociferous elocution? by his rhetoric of ruin and his declamation of despair? "Do you believe," cried Mr. Pendleton, "that it is possible to maintain peace and Union if you subjugate in these ten States this Caucasian race of ours to be ruled by these brutish slaves?" Now, in the first place, these voting bugbears of Mr. Pendleton are not "slaves," but are free as he is himself; and in the second place, all the Blair-and-Seymour orators in the South are solemnly and passionately invoking these "brutish slaves" to vote for the candidates of the New York Convention, and declaring that the votes of the freedmen will be and should be so cast. If these confident predictions are fulfilled, we suppose that Mr. Pendleton's beasts will all be changed into perfect beauties! This thought probably and providentially occurred to most of the gentleman's Hartford auditors, and prevented them from swooning with apprehensions upon the spot, without waiting for the verification of the wizard's awful words. So he went at them again with something a little more moving and melancholy still. "The Southern men," he said, "are a self-possessed, a self-reliant, and a brave people. Tread upon them, and they will watch their opportunity and strike you." Now, "treading upon them," in this speech, cannot possibly mean anything except voting for Grant and Colfax. The figure suggests the rattlesnake, and it also suggests the Copperhead. Walk lightly, men of Connecticut! Step gingerly, or the reptile of secession will have you in his venomous coil! Vote for Blair and Seymour, or rebellion will return with seventy times seven thousand devils to drink the life-blood and to increase the taxes of Connecticut! Perhaps there were those who heard the wails of this Western Jeremiah who remembered the blood of Connecticut already spilled, and the taxes already levied which Connecticut has paid or is still paying. They might have laughed at Mr. Pendleton's depression of spirits; and at any rate they would be pretty sure to laugh at the texts of Scripture and the theological illustrations with which the pious gentleman thought it necessary to garnish a speech made to Connecticut Puritans, the despised of Southern chivalry! They might have answered:—"If the election of Grant and Colfax is to bring a new rebellion, let it come!"

France and the Peace of Europe.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Day after day our cable and mail news renders it more and more difficult to believe in the continuance of peace in Europe. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, one of the most enlightened and cautious of English journals, has at last been compelled to acknowledge that war is more than probable before the end of the year. Napoleon's attention to the army increases. In the International Congress of workingmen at Brussels the probability of an early war seems to have monopolized both attention and time. The King of Prussia, in his tour through the northern provinces receives addresses, and speaks out with a bluntness which is quite refreshing, although it does not encourage the hopes of peace. Meanwhile we find the British, the German, the Dutch, and the Belgian press full of speculation in relation to certain movements of the Emperor, having for their object the establishment of a French Zollverein, Holland and Belgium to be included.

These various items of news, all connected more or less directly with the west of Europe, do not exhaust the alarming rumors current all over the continent. The threatened Franco Spanish alliance has already produced a not unnatural excitement in Italy. The Italian Government, resigned to its fate, has been quietly going on and somewhat successfully doing its work since the unfortunate affair at Mentana. A continuance of the present system of quiet domestic government, tending as it does towards the development of the resources of the peninsula, might at no distant day render a solution of the Roman question as easy and peaceful as it would be satisfactory to all concerned. The relations which have sprung up between France and Spain have infused new life into the party of action, and Garibaldian threats and Mazzini letters and rumored movements of large bodies of men towards the Papal frontier are now filling men's minds all over the Italian peninsula. In the event of a war breaking out in the North and a Spanish soldier touching Roman or Italian soil, or a Spanish war ship anchoring in Italian waters, Italy would burst into one general blaze of patriotism which nothing but a deluge of blood could quench.

So is it in the South. Matters are scarcely less alarming in the East. The Greeks, whatever we may say of their success, are still as full of ambition as ever. The Cretan patriots, in spite of the apparent hopelessness of their cause, still look forward to the time when the Greek race, reunited, shall resume their once lofty place in the great family of nations. The Servians and other members of the so-called Slavonic family hesitate in deciding upon incorporation with Russia or upon the establishment of a separate Slavonic empire which shall embrace all the non-Grecian Christian subjects of the Porte; while the Poles, the one Slavonic people who detest the idea of incorporation with any Power, long more intensely than ever for their ancient national independence.

Europe is thus seen to be in a peculiarly combustible condition. It requires but the application of the match to produce a general and destructive conflagration. It matters little where the match is applied, whether in the West, or the South, or the East, it is all but absolutely certain that the flames will spread until every nation of the Continent is wrapped in their ruinous embrace. Suppose, for example, that the forces of France and Prussia were to come into collision on the Rhine, and that Spain were to attempt to garrison Rome, is it not certain that a war to the death would break out between Italy and Spain? Is it not just as certain that the Cretan insurgents would feel encouraged to make a fresh effort for their independence? Can it be doubted that Greece, and after Greece Russia, would exert themselves to the utmost to fan the flame of rebellion throughout the Christian provinces of the Turkish dominions? If Russia had not already joined Prussia against France Russia would at last have found her opportunity to march on Constantinople and make good her pretension to be the natural successor of the great Roman empire of the East. Supposing England to have refused to fight for Belgium and Holland, would she remain passive and see the ironclads of Russia dominate the Dardanelles? Great Britain in the fray, where, how, when will the matter end? Who can answer? The only thing that is certain now is that Europe is on the eve of a great and serious crisis.

"Unconstitutional, Revolutionary, and Void."

From the N. Y. Times.

Governor Baker, of Indiana, in a discussion with Senator Hendricks, traced the course of the Democrats from the commencement of the war, with the view of showing that the opposition now offered to the reconstruction policy is identical with that which assailed every measure employed by the national Government in the struggle for its existence. The argument now employed to break down the Republican policy for the restoration of the Union, is a repetition of that which was again and again used to sustain the cause of the Rebellion.

The men who now condemn reconstruction as "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," in the same terms denounced the purpose to put down the Rebellion by force of arms. That was a pre-eminently unconstitutional policy, in the opinion of the managers of the New York Convention. They held that, under the Constitution, the States had a right to secede, and that the exercise of coercion by the Federal Government to prevent the exercise of the right, was revolutionary. According to them, the Government made war upon the Constitution when it undertook the suppression of the Rebellion.

Clinging tenaciously to this doctrine, the Copperheads never neglected a chance of doing all that the rules of Congress allow to obstruct and embarrass the course of the Government. All the great measures of the war period they attacked in succession as revolutionary and unconstitutional. The first call for troops was objected to on this ground. The enactment of the test oath, designed to exclude Rebels from office; the amnesty and emancipation proclamations of Mr. Lincoln; the initiatory reconstruction proclamation of the same President; and generally all that Mr. Lincoln or Congress did to weaken the Rebels or directly to add vigor to the prosecution of the war—encountered the active opposition of those who now attack reconstruction. Even the issue of greenbacks, with which the Democratic party now proposes to pay the bondholders, was resisted as an infraction of the Constitution. The financial measures which the exigencies of the time necessitated, were enacted in spite of an opposition akin to that which would plunge the reconstructed States back into anarchy.

The plea and the purpose have been the same all the time. At every step the party of the Union was compelled to contest the ground with the politicians who nominated Seymour and Blair. They were not simply indifferent. They were active on the side of the enemy; not indeed waging battle in the open field, but doing service as aiders and abettors of the enemy at Washington and in the Northern States. And their pretense was perpetually the same. Always and everywhere their attempts to destroy the Union, by obstructing measures framed for its defense, were paraded as in the cause of the Constitution. The Rebel party, according to their hypothesis—was the only constitutional party. The Union party, as they regarded it, never ceased to be revolutionary, or its policy never otherwise than unconstitutional and void.

The worthlessness of this pretended respect for the Constitution has been made more apparent by the acquiescence of the Democracy in the course of Mr. Johnson. They hurled epithets at Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of reconstruction, which specifically recognized the control of Congress over the representation; while they gladly accepted Mr. Johnson's proclamation defining the method of reconstruction and exacting the oaths he imposed. What was revolutionary and unconstitutional in Mr. Lincoln, because done in the interest of the Union, was just and proper in Johnson, because calculated to restore Rebels to authority. Such was the difference in the aim and tendency of the two plans, and such the difference in their reception by the party which babbles incessantly about the Constitution! So is it also with the reconstruction policy of Congress. It has law for its foundation and the restoration of the Union as its end. But it works through enfranchised loyalty, with the help of the majority of the whole people, and in a manner that gives strength to the Union; and for this reason it is condemned by the Democracy as "revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void." And yet these sticklers for the Constitution desire, by upsetting Congressional reconstruction, to revive the Johnson Governments, organized under the orders, and after the model of the President, without a particle of authority either in the Constitution or the law. What is usurpation when done by the people's representatives as against Rebellion in Democratic eyes becomes a rightful exercise of authority in the Executive, acting in behalf of the Rebels. The dishonesty of the Democratic zeal in support of the Constitution could have no more effective illustration.

The Day of Wrath.

From the N. Y. Independent.

It makes a man hold his breath to read the accounts of the appalling earthquake which lately ran like a sea-wave up and down the west coast of South America, overthrowing ten cities and hundreds of towns and villages; killing probably thirty thousand people, and maiming an unnumbered multitude besides; destroying ships, houses, churches, and various property, officially valued at three hundred million dollars; and, altogether, constituting one of the most extensive, destructive, and awful calamities which have ever befallen the human race.

The accounts thus far received are crude and meager, giving rough guesses rather than accurate statements of losses; but all the writers unite in a concurrent testimony to the unparalleled havoc caused by the earthquake, and to the universal panic among the people.

After various premonitory symptoms, the chief shock was felt almost simultaneously throughout all Peru, at about 5 o'clock P. M., August 13. The convulsion extended more or less destructively through forty degrees of latitude—or one-ninth part of the earth's circumference. The horrible phenomenon took some new shape in each new place, but preserved some general features everywhere. For instance, reports from widely-distant places mention that the earth opened in regular seams and fissures, emitting clouds of suffocating dust and gas; and the sea retired from the shore, to return to it in mountain-like waves, rolling far inland with indescribable fury. In many places the atmosphere was so charged with electricity that if a man touched his hand to his hair, or to his clothes, sparks would be emitted. Birds flew out of their nests, and sought refuge in the upper air, making unusual noises in their flight. Boiling hot water was belched up through rifts in dislocated rocks. Floating vapors gave strange colors to the sky. In localities where the earth was not actually cleft it was seen to undulate, as if its surface were rising and falling to the motion of internal waves.

The richest cities of the west coast of South America have been worse than totally destroyed—for their inhabitants have been destroyed with them. What a drama of anguish was enacted in Callao, in Arica, in Lima, in Ibarra, in Quito! Whole families crushed to sudden death under their own tumbling roofs! Hosts of mangled survivors left who at this moment are enduring the prolonged agonies of too slow a death!

Not far from quarter of a million of people are made houseless and homeless by this calamity; and tens of thousands of these are suffering for want of clothing and food.

It is a case for the whole world's charity. We sincerely hope the Government and citizens of the United States will show a princely beneficence towards these ruined sister republics and their stricken people. Moreover, a scientific commission ought to be formed, with Professor Agassiz at its head, to proceed at once to South America, for the purpose of collecting, without delay, accurate data of this great upheaval, with a view to a thorough inquiry into the origin of earthquakes—a mysterious problem still unsolved.

A Frank Answer to an Insidious Question.

From the N. Y. World.

"According to the policy thus authoritatively proclaimed, it will be incumbent on Mr. Seymour, if elected, to set aside the new Governments as null and void, and with the help of the military to disperse them and re-establish the order of things which Congress abolished. This programme involves the forcible destruction of Governments organized under the law, and whose validity Congress has recognized; the overthrow of constitutions which have been ratified by a majority of the people; the disfranchisement of the freedmen in defiance of existing law; and the restoration to power of Rebel leaders in spite of the disability imposed by the fourteenth amendment. * * * *

"Will the *World* give its opinion frankly touching the practical application of the Blair doctrine as to the dispersion of the Southern Governments and the disfranchisement of the freedmen by the mere order of a Democratic President? Will it explain how it reconciles its professed respect for law, and its acknowledgment of the *de facto* authority of the new Governments, with its support of candidates who are pledged to defy and violently overthrow both?—*From the Times.*

This strain of remark and request for information proceed upon the unwarranted assumption that General Blair's letter is a part of the Democratic platform. But there is no process of fair reasoning by which it can be made to appear so. The Democratic National Convention adopted its platform before balloting for candidates, and without any expectation that Mr. Seymour would be its nominee for President or General Blair for Vice-President. Whatever candidates had been nominated, their acceptance would have bound their personal honor to the support of the platform, although it might have conflicted, in some respects, with their own declared views. Governor Seymour, not long before the Convention met, made a noteworthy speech on the payment of the public debt. Does the *Times* believe, or does anybody believe, that in nominating him the Convention indorsed all the views expressed in that speech? On the contrary, everybody admits that Governor Seymour, by accepting the nomination, yielded whatever in his previous views did not fully accord with the platform. The same reasoning applies to General Blair. He is bound by precisely the same obligations of personal honor. If there is anything in his Bredhead letter inconsistent with the platform, he renounced it in accepting the nomination, just as Mr. Seymour made a similar renunciation if there was anything inconsistent with the platform in his financial speech. The candidates of a great political party stand in a representative capacity. Their honor, which forbids them to accept the nomination of the party unless they have previously agreed with it in essentials, binds them to sink minor differences. Whatever the *Times* may think of the ethics of such matters, it cannot be permitted to make a different rule for the two candidates of the Democratic party. Our contemporary must either hold that the Democratic party is pledged to all the previous views of Mr. Seymour, or else admit the party is not pledged to all the views expressed by General Blair previous to his nomination. The *Times* may take which horn of this dilemma it pleases, but we shall force it upon one of them.

In our opinion, the contingency contemplated by General Blair in his Broadhead letter, is never likely to arise. The example of Georgia demonstrates that everything desirable can be accomplished through the agency of the new State Governments. The fact that in the greater part of the South the white citizens are a majority, and that they monopolize the property, the education, the social influence, and the political experience of their section, proves that, if let alone, they can mould their institutions into any form they please. There will be no need of dispersing the new governments by force, because they can so easily be made the agents of their own reformation. Encouraged and supported by the public opinion of the whole country, as the Southern whites will be by the election of the Democratic candidates, they will have no difficulty in revising the present Constitutions by methods so free from legal question, that no Federal interference will be possible to thwart, and none necessary to aid them.

We are confirmed in this view by the fact that the ingenuity of the *Times* itself can descry no other remedy than a refusal to admit Senators and Representatives from the States which thus transform their governments. In an article, on the 11th inst., upon the expulsion of the negroes from the Georgia Legislature the *Times* said:—

"How the wrong may be remedied is a question we are not disposed to answer with the same degree of confidence. It is a difficult and delicate question. The House has a right to decide upon the election and qualification of its members, and no State court has jurisdiction over it. An adverse judgment may be announced, but the prominent advocates of expulsion have announced their intention to disregard it. They claim to be judges of law as well as of fact, and will heed no opinion or decision at variance with their action. What, then, can Congress do? May not the Senate and House in turn assert their supreme control over elections and qualifications, and respectively refuse to admit the Senators and Representatives whom Georgia will send to the next session? The inquiry is not extravagant in view of the fact that Georgia regained its privilege of self government, in part by ratifying the fourteenth amendment, which without that vote would still be law. The act of ratification, however, in the Georgia House, was carried by the votes of the colored members who have been expelled as ineligible. If they had no lawful title to seats they could have none to votes; and after striking them off the motion to ratify becomes a failure. Interpreting the action of the Legislature in respect of the amendment in the light of its recent proceeding, no special pleading would seem necessary to justify revision by Congress on the ground of fraud. For if what purported to be a ratification was really not such, admission obtained in reliance upon it was in fact admission by false pretences; and Congress may vindicate its integrity and punish the fraud by refusing to receive the Georgia Senators and Representatives. That step would virtually be a declaration that the reconstruction of the South is still incomplete."

Now, whatever may be thought of this remedy in other respects, the *Times* must perceive that it cannot work when we come to have a Democratic President and House of Representatives. All that Congress could do at the next session, would be to stultify itself, and make itself a laughing-stock, by expelling the carpet bag members it has just admitted, and covering with derision the first plank of the Chicago platform, which congratulates the country on the perfect success of the reconstruction policy. But as soon as there is a Democratic House, the Republicans are checkmated. The joint resolution readmitting the States and sanctioning their governments cannot be repealed without the concurrence of both Houses; and until it is repealed neither can refuse to admit members on the ground that there is no valid State Government. The *Times* must therefore see that its party will be bound, hand and foot, in fetters of its own forging. There will be no necessity for demolishing the gallows erected by Haman, when he can so easily be hanged on it himself.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED.—THE BEST WORK for Canvassers. Send for Circulars, free.
MACKENZIE'S UNIVERSAL ENCYCLOPEDIA
MACKENZIE'S 10,000 RECIPES.
THE BEST BOOK OF THE KIND.
Edited by Professors in the best colleges in the country. Everybody needs it. New edition now ready. The best article upon
BEES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT,
Ever published, in the new edition. Article upon
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BEST MOWERS, REAPERS, ETC.
'Tis invaluable to Farmers. This is the book for
AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.
DOMESTIC MEDICINE,
By the Professor of Hygiene, in the University of Pennsylvania Prevention and Cure of
CATTLE DISEASE.
COOKING, PRESERVING, PHOTOGRAPHY, ETC
Almost everything is to be found in this work, and it has been pronounced
'THE BEST SECULAR BOOK IN THE WORLD.'
The Michigan "Reporter" says (Aug. 11):—"It is the most extensive and reliable work of the kind ever printed."
The "Rural American," of New York says, (Aug. 4):—"It is the most important farming book ever issued."
T. ELLWOOD ZELL & CO., Publishers,
9 11 6trp] Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Phila.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1 4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 3rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made to measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.
TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.
CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed in case of a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.
E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MASGAN (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 5 Pine street.
The trust funds will be held in trust by the
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
No. 336 Broadway, New York.
Agents wanted for this city.
Address
WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent,
Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association,
9 2 1m No 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 18 4trp PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of
Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.
Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.
Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.
Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.
Artillery harness and parts of harness.
Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.
Cannon, mortar, muskets, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.
An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.
A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.
Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.
The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.
F. D CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. or Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores.
A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold viz.:—
26 iron guns, various calibres.
3500 pounds shot, shell, etc
820 field carriages.
205 lots of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.
225 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9 5 5w

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN
No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
12 PHILADELPHIA.

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN
OFFERS FOR SALE
PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf3m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1 13

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 2 2m

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA FINE
NEW MESS MACKEREL
IN KITTS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 3rp ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 6

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted. 3 13

CORN EXCHANGE
RAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

EDINBURG, Sept. 7.—Lord Napier has been presented with the freedom of this city.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Advices from Brazil state that that Government has apologized for the detention of the Wasp.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Yokohama telegrams to July 26 announce that active military preparations are on foot, but no details are given.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Emperor reached the military camp at Lavemazan last night, and was enthusiastically received by the troops.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Shere Ali has been crowned Ameer of Cabul,

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Times thus contrasts the political canvass in Great Britain with that in the United States. In both cases the electors are now ones. Here in England there are many contests, differing in men and principles, and the result is a confused hubbub, in which no one sound is heard above the rest. The incidents thus far have been peaceful, and even negative, but the eight weeks remaining before the elections may warm the contest which is now so quiet.

The Times dwells on the violent animation of the Presidential fight in the United States, and calls an American general election an American carnival. The American people may be serious and interested, but they allow the most eccentric and grotesque characters to represent the whole people, which does them some injustice, but less harm than is commonly thought.

Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the American Legation, has gone on a special mission to St. Petersburg. He also carries dispatches to the American Embassy at Berlin. Mr. Bancroft is travelling in North Germany.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Advices from Brazil state that that government has apologized to the United States for the detention of the steamer Wasp.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The feeling on the Bourse is improving. Rentes closed at 69.05f.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17.—A letter to the *Independence Belge*, from Constantinople, dated August 8th, states that the attempt of the Greeks at Chios to celebrate the day of baptism of the heir of the Grecian throne was suppressed by the Turkish authorities. A Greek attache of the American Consulate was one of the persons arrested. It is said that Admiral Farragut petitioned for his release, but that the petition was refused and the man was taken to the Dardanelles.

MUNICH, Sept. 17.—Mr. Bancroft is expected here this week, to exchange the ratifications of the naturalization treaty between Bavaria and the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The following changes have been made in the stations and duties of officers in the Subsistence Department:—

Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. Burns, now awaiting orders, will proceed to New York city and relieve General Kilbourn as purchasing depot and issuing commissary of that city. Major John McClean Taylor is ordered to San Francisco as purchasing and depot commissary. Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Haines is ordered to duty as Chief Commissary of the Department of the South, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Sullivan, who is ordered to San Francisco for assignment to duty in the Military Division of the Pacific. Brevet Major W. H Bell has been ordered to duty as Chief Commissary for the Department of Alaska, and Depot and Post Commissary at the post occupied as the headquarters of that department.

The Boys in Blue.

The first regiment of Boys in Blue of this city have arranged to attend the monster soldiers and sailors' meeting in Philadelphia on the first of next month.

The Treasury Department.

George Hartranft was to-day appointed Storekeeper at Philadelphia.

The Collector of Internal Revenue at Greenville, Tenn., in a letter to Commissioner Rollins, says, after using every exertion in his power, he has been unable successfully to prevent the illicit distillation of fruits in that district. His deputy and other assistants have in many instances, of late, endeavored to make seizures of illicit distilleries, but have been prevented, sometimes by actual force and at others by threats, which he is satisfied would have been carried out had they persisted in their undertaking. The Collector, therefore, asks for at least forty mounted troops to assist in enforcing the law.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular:

"In pursuance of the authority conferred upon me by the 108th section of the act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, approved July 20th, 1868, notice is hereby given that the provision of said act requiring the use of stamps for distilled spirits are postponed so as to go into practical operation upon the second day of November, 1868, and that the provisions of said act requiring the use of stamps for tobacco, snuff and cigars are postponed so as to go into practical operation on November 22d, 1868."

Customs Receipts.

The following were the receipts from customs September 7th to 12th, inclusive: Boston, $258,627; New York, $3,114,000; Philadelphia, $204,363; Baltimore, $157,653; San Francisco (August 11th to 16th), $229,229. Total, $3,963,870.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The International Cricket match was resumed to-day by the All England Eleven again taking the bat, and adding 51 runs before their remaining three wickets were disposed of, the total of their first innings footing up 175 runs. The American twenty-two only scored 61 runs, and had to follow their innings, losing three wickets for 10 runs, when time was called. The attendance was large and fashionable. The game will be resumed on Friday, and when the twenty-two are beaten another match will be played between the two elevens, made up of six of the All Englanders on each side and five added.

The Montreal match takes place next week.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The anniversary of the battle of Antietam was celebrated this evening, at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Loyal Western Grant Club, and by a grand torchlight procession of the Boys in Blue. The hall was filled to overflowing, about one half being ladies.

General Alfred Pleasanton presided, and made an address eulogistic of the Republican party. Speeches were also made by Generals Sharpe, Sickles and Kilpatrick. Senator Thomas was present and made a few remarks. Outside the building there was a fine display of fireworks. The procession of the Boys in Blue mustered about 5000 men, under the command of General Kryganowski.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—At the inquisition on the body of Thomas McCabe, shot by Policeman Kiernan on Wednesday morning, the testimony proved that the officer fired into a crowd of unoffending men, women and children, who had dispersed at his command without making any disturbance or trouble.

Notwithstanding this verdict declares that McCabe was killed by the officer while in the discharge of his duty, the Coroner held Kiernan for the action of the Grand Jury.

It is stated that an influential member of a large co-operative workingmen's association has absconded to Canada with its funds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—At the Patterson races today the hurdle handicap was won by Harry Booth, beating Lobelia.

The second race for the Jersey stake was won by Colossus, beating Sweet Home and Vauxhall.

The third race for $600 was won by Connelly, who walked over the course.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17, midnight.—Thermometer 49. Clear.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, to-day, in a contested election case, dismissed the suit at the plaintiff's cost, and delivered an opinion, that where an election was ordered by the military commander previous to the adoption of the present constitution by virtue of Congressional authority, the decision of the military commander in respect to the election is not subject to the revising power of the courts of the State.

General Longstreet yesterday visited the Legislature, and was invited to a seat within the bar of the House.

Reported Burning of Bennett's House.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A rumor prevails in this city that Mr. Bennett's mansion, at Mount Washington, was burned to-day.

Havana Markets.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—Sugar firm at 8 reals for No. 12 D. S. Exchange on London, 14½ a 15½ premium.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sept. 17.—The Senate to-day took up the message of the Governor regarding the action of the Senate in declaring the seats of the colored members vacant.

The Governor protests against the action of the Senate as unconstitutional, and in opposition to the spirit of the Convention which framed the State constitution under the reconstruction acts, and claiming that the electors were judges of the qualifications of the persons elected to represent them. He assumes that if all the male inhabitants of the State had free voice and place in the new State government, the majority would keep it in harmony with the national administration, and where all enjoyed equal civil and political rights no just cause for dissatisfaction would exist.

The House, by a vote of 101 to 19, passed the substitute for the Jury bill, which places grand and petit juries on the same footing, and permits none but intelligent, upright persons, to sit on juries, and excludes negroes from the jury box.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 17.—George E. Knox, James H. Fairbother and James N. Harwood, enlisted men in the United States arsenal in this city, were arrested to-day and arraigned before United States Commissioner Manley, charged with causing the fires which occurred on the arsenal grounds on July 9th and August last. They were each held in $10,000 bail, in default of which they were committed for trial. F. Talbot, United States District Attorney, conducted the examination in person. General Totten, of the United States army, has been here investigating these cases for the past four weeks.

From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Senor Romero, in a private letter to a friend in this city, dated Mexico, August 26th, says: "Affairs here go on very satisfactorily. The work of restoration is progressing very finely. The revolts in the mountains of the State of Puebla, which might have been serious affairs, have been satisfactorily settled. There is prostration in the country, the natural result of so many years of destructive war, but notwithstanding this, the financial condition of the government is very encouraging. Should General Rosecrans come to Mexico, he will meet with a friendly and warm reception."

From Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—The great trot between Lady Thorne and Mountain Boy, for $2000, will come off here over the Island Park course, on Monday next.

The First Frost.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—There was a slight frost at Albany, Elmira, and other points in this State last night.

From Scranton.

SCRANTON, PA., Sept. 17.—The first killing frost occurred last night, and there is a heavier one tonight.

Obituary.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 17.—John E. Hayes, editor of the Republican, died yesterday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon. The attendance was very full. The lobbies were densely crowded; there was excitement in various quarters upon various subjects. The main one was upon the confirmation of the choice by the Fire Department of the Chief Engineer, and assistants.

Select Branch—Wm. S. Stokley, President, in the chair.

A batch of communications was received from various sources, asking for paving, grading, etc., in various localities. The whole of them were referred to the various standing committees.

A note was received from the Board of School Control, in response to a resolution of inquiry from Councils, giving a detailed statement of the amounts received and expended in the different districts from the one million loan raised for the purpose.

A protest in due form was presented from the Harmony Fire Company, asking that the confirmation of William Sweeney as Assistant Engineer in the First Fire District be not made. The paper charges in rather vehement terms that the representatives of the Fame Hose and Philadelphia Engine companies cast their votes in a manner exactly the reverse of that indicated in their instructions.

The consideration of the protest was postponed for the time being.

Petitions were presented for the culverting of Ann street, Twenty-fifth ward; for paving Forty-first street between Market and Chestnut, and also for paving Thirty-seventh and Sloan streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward, and referred.

A petition to change the place of voting in the first division of the Sixteenth ward, from No. 926 Front street, after a long debate finally passed.

From the Directors of the Fire Department was now received a note, covering the official returns of the recent election for officers: George Downey, Chief Engineer; Wm. Sweeny, Assistant in the first district; George Hensler, in the second; Daniel Williams, in the third; George Fox in the fourth, and George W. Duy in the fifth.

Mr. Fox moved to refer the confirmation of Wm. Sweeny to the Committee on Fire and Trusts. He presented a protest against it, with affidavits. He did not know the author of the protest, but he presented it, he said, in good faith. The person who had given it to him (a respectable looking personage—REP.) was entitled to respectful consideration.

A rather caustic debate ensued. More than an hour was spent in debate; at its close the election of the citizens above named was unanimously confirmed.

A petition was received, asking authority to erect a skating "rink." It was referred to the Park Commissioners for their investigation.

A resolution to restore to service the Northern Liberty Fire Company, suspended upon very vaguely defined charges, was brought up. The result was, that the Chief Engineer was authorized to restore to service the Northern Liberty Hose, without further penalty, and the Northern Liberty Engine, with the understanding that their appropriation is withheld during the period of their suspension.

An ordinance to convey to E. Heritage a lot of ground at Nineteenth and Cherry streets, the property of the city, for value received for the sum of $26,000, was passed.

A resolution by Mr. Duffy to authorize the Mayor to annul a contract for cleaning streets with C. H. Crawford, of the Northeastern District, was referred to committee.

Mr. Bumm called attention to the fact that the city had awarded a contract for a city ice boat, involving a large expenditure of money, to a firm of Philadelphia shipbuilders previous to the adjournment of Councils for the summer vacation. The contract, he said, had been taken in good faith, and the vessel in question would be delivered to the city long before the occasion for its services would arise. It was being built, said Mr. Bumm, in such a manner and with such machinery that every requirement expected from it would certainly be met. He called up a bill to make the long deferred appropriation to the builders, but no quorum was present.

With the big lobby attendance of firemen enough of the gentlemen had departed to render a vote impossible.

The Chamber adjourned with scarce a dozen gentlemen occupying their seats.

Common Branch—This branch met yesterday afternoon, President Marcer in the chair.

A communication was received signed by numerous citizens, asking that a free skating rink be established at Fairmount Park, or in some of the city squares. Referred.

A communication was received from George Downey, Chief Engineer elect of the Philadelphia Fire Department, presenting his securities, etc. Referred.

A number of petitions for grading, paving, etc., were received and referred to the appropriate committees.

A communication was received from the City Solicitor, enclosing a copy of all the contracts for repairing streets of the city. Laid on the table.

The chairman of the Committee on Law presented a resolution enclosing the opinion of the City Solicitor in the case of Robert M. Evans and Wm. H. Barnes, claiming the right to seats in Councils while holding other offices, which opinion sets forth that these gentlemen are not disqualified by appointments to other offices from acting as Councilmen during the present term; but that in the case of Mr. Evans, if he retains the other office he will be ineligible to re-election to Councils; and in the case of Mr. Barnes, his appointment as Deputy Sheriff is not an office recognized by law, and it is therefore a question whether or not it would interfere with his being re-elected to Councils.

Mr. Hancock moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance appropriating $800 for improvements in certain offices was lost. The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, giving notice that he had approved certain bills.

Mr. Harrison, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to execute a deed for a portion of the property of the Wills Hospital to Alfred Heritage. Agreed to.

Also, by the same, a resolution instructing the City Treasurer to publish in the daily papers when he will be ready to pay certain warrants and the time when they fall due. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, Chairman of the Committee on Surveys, presented a report with a resolution authorizing the construction of a sewer on Fifteenth street from Market to Filbert streets. Agreed to.

Also, a report from same committee, with an ordinance annexed, authorizing the Department of Highways to construct certain sewers on Union, Sixth, Poplar and Eighth streets.

Also, one with resolution annexed instructing the Chief Engineer of the Department of Surveys to place certain streets upon the plan of the city. Agreed to.

Also, one relative to a proposed bridge over the Schuylkill river at Fairmount, authorizing surveys and plans to be made for such a bridge. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, Chairman of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution authorizing the macadamizing of Green street from Walton lane to Chelton avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing the grading, curbing and paving of footways on Thirty-fourth street from Race street to Powelton avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one grading, curbing and paving footways on Wayne street from Chelton avenue to Rittenhouse street. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing paving Third street from Norris street to Susquehanna avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing certain transfers in the annual appropriation for the Department of Highways for the year 1868.

Mr. Hetzell moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

After considerable debate the motion was lost—ayes 9, nays 30.

The resolution then passed.

Mr. Ellis, Chairman of the Committee on Port Wardens, presented a report and an ordinance authorizing the leasing of Cherry street landing, on the Schuylkill river, to Messrs. Gilbert & Gray, at $2500 per annum, on certain conditions. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, Chairman of Committee on Highways, presented a report affirming the award of a contract for the eastern end of the Cohocksink sewer. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution requesting the Mayor and the Boiler Committee to inform Councils what had been done in that matter.

Also, a resolution changing the place of voting in the sixth division of the Fifth ward.

Also, a resolution changing the places of voting in the fifth and sixth divisions of the Tenth ward.

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution that the Mayor be instructed to offer a reward of $100 for the detection of the parties who tore down the United States flag in the Fourteenth and Eleventh wards on the 14th inst. Referred.

A resolution was offered that the Chief Commissioner of Highways be authorized to open Seventeenth street, from Columbia avenue to Lamb Tavern road. Agreed to.

A resolution was offered directing the Committee on Fire and Trusts to inquire whether any member of the Vigilance Engine Company was concerned in the attack upon a Republican procession on the 15th inst. Referred.

The following bills from Select Council were concurred in:

One changing the places of voting in the fourth and fifth divisions of the Twenty-seventh ward.

One requesting the Mayor to return to the Chamber a bill for laying water-pipe on Emmett and other streets.

One changing the place of voting in the first division of the Sixteenth ward.

Mr. Hetzell moved to postpone the bill. Not agreed to.

The resolution was then concurred in. Adjourned.

POLITICAL.—A very large meeting of the Republicans of the Third Ward was held last night at Second and Christian streets, over which General Horatio Hubbell presided. Speeches were made by General Hubbell General Wagner, Colonel Forney, Colonel Fitzgerald, J. W. Barr, Esq., William Moran, Esq., John Newlin, Esq., Major J. T. Pratt, Lieutenant Reeves, Captain Curry, Henry Bruner, Esq., and Benjamin L. Berry. The latter gentleman said:—

Fellow-citizens:—The enthusiasm of our party everywhere reminds me of the manner of General Grant's nomination. I had the honor to be a delegate to the Chicago Convention at the time of his unanimous nomination, when every heart, hand, and tongue of that great throng, numbering thousands, responded with such cheers that I never heard before. I can almost fancy that the monster meeting at the League on Tuesday might be a rehearsal of the same scene. But, my friends, that will be nothing compared to the great event of his almost unanimous election in November, when such an uprising of the people will take place that never will be forgotten. Tell me that republics are ungrateful. No, never! The great hero lives in the hearts of his countrymen. They love him for his noble nature; his high sense of honor, and, above all, for his devotion to his country. They confide in his honesty, his integrity of purpose, and his sterling worth. No clique can control him; no interest swerve him from the path of right. He will be the President of the people. They all know it. That is the reason why thousands of true Democrats are flocking to our standard. They know there will be no proscription, but protection to all interests and all people, without distinction of creed or birth. My friends, your kind partiality for me is gratefully acknowledged. How could it be otherwise? You have honored me every way. You have made me your standard-bearer in this great battle for our country and Union. I have accepted in good faith, and will strive to do my duty. You who know me best believe that I have independence of character sufficient to do what is right. I have lived among you all my life, and know you well. I can see in your midst my boyhood's friends, and my companions now, and the happiest hour of my life could be spent in serving you. Your interest in the Navy Yard and other public positions has been entirely overlooked. There has been a steady, selfish purpose in almost every act. Little men have controlled public places for local party purposes, and almost ruined the character of our naval station. They have sacrified the interest of our noble workingmen and mechanics by such a course. We should now have thousands of men at work instead of being out of employment. I can assure you with all safety, and I know what I am talking about, that under Grant's administration we will build the yard at League Island, and put ten thousand men to work for ten years to come. I will guard your interests and take care of my friends. I tell you so, and you all know I do what I say. The speaker was loudly cheered, and the meeting adjourned.

—At Forty-first and Haverford streets, last evening, a mass meeting of the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth Ward was held, on the occasion of the raising of a handsome flag bearing the names of General Grant and Schuyler Colfax. There was a very large turnout of the citizens of the ward, and in the assemblage there were many ladies. A stand was erected on Haverford street, east of Forty-first street, and was gayly decorated with the American colors and Chinese lanterns.

Colonel A. W. Bachman was chosen President.

B. F. Stokes, Esq., read a series of resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted amid applause. Speeches were then made by Hon. Geo. Connell, Hon. Jas. H. Campbell, Christian Kneass, Esq., Hon. William D. Kelley, and General Louis Wagner. Their remarks were attentively listened to, and appreciated by frequent outbursts of applause.

General Wagner in his speech said:—I shall confine my remarks to a feature of this canvass which is apt to be overlooked and swallowed up in the greater questions of State and national policy. I mean the selection of our municipal officials. Our Democratic papers and Copperhead orators have charged, long and frequently, upon our members of Councils a neglect of the public interests and such management thereof as tended to a furthering of private ends. In your ward, particularly, efforts are being made to defeat for Select Council my friend, Samuel W. Cattell. Yours is a semi-rural ward, and, as such, needs bridges, water, gas, culverts, and new streets. To obtain these, you need a representative of experience, energy, and one affiliating with the party in the majority. Mr. Cattell has all these qualifications, and he has in the past obtained appropriations for these objects to an amount which we from other wards thought excessive. The Chestnut Street Bridge, Mill creek, and other culverts, the extension of the water works and the Fairmount Park, laying of gas mains, opening and paving of miles of streets, have been commenced and are being pressed to completion, mainly through his unceasing efforts, and are evidences of his ability and zeal for your ward. In addition to these works, nearly finished, you need a bridge at Bridge street, to save the lives of your children as they cross the railroads there. This great work has also received his attention, and even to-day, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Cattell, an ordinance was passed calling for such a bridge, and in due time, with Mr. Cattell to back up the movement, this great and much-needed work will be speedily completed. The question now is, will you throw overboard this faithful representative, and elect a man who must not only learn the rules of legislative practice, but who will also possess little influence, no matter what his ability, because of his connection with a party whose continued efforts in Councils have been against all the needs of the outer districts.

The meeting was one of the largest ever held in that section of the city. The Republican Invincibles, with the Liberty Cornet Band, the Twenty-fourth Ward "Boys in Blue," and a cavalcade of citizens, paraded through the ward previous to attending the meeting.

—A meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Ward was held last evening at Green Hill Hall, Seventeenth and Poplar streets. Joseph Martin was called to the chair, and addresses were made by John A. Lane, Esq., Captain Binder, and others.

—A large meeting of the Republican citizens of the Twentieth Ward took place last evening at Athletic Hall, Thirteenth street, above Jefferson. W. M. H Simpson presided. Hon. Wm. D. Kelley was introduced to the meeting, and made an address on the issues of the day. An address was also made by Hon. George Connell. A number of ladies were seated among the audience.

—The sailors, soldiers, and marines of the Eighteenth Ward, and they are a formidable legion, met last evening in pursuance to a call of their President, Mr. Jacob M. Davis. Preparations were made for thorough action on the part of the members during the campaign.

—Last evening the Boys in Blue of the Seventh Ward took the initiatory steps for making a grand display on the 1st and 2d of October. It is contemplated to form companies of youths who vote on age and cast their maiden vote for Grant and Colfax. In every ward clubs of this character could be formed, and they would prove not only attractive, but the best workers to be found, stimulated, as they would be, by their youth and enthusiasm.

CASUALTIES.—The following cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—

Patrick McCann, aged 40 years, residing at Rockdale, Ashland township, had two of his fingers blown off while blasting a rock.

David Howard, aged 45 years, living at No. 1306 S. Second street, broke his wrist on board the schooner Star.

Peter Doyle, aged 35 years, was run over by a cart on Callowhill street, below Third, and had his left leg badly crushed. He resided on Second street, above Thompson.

Robert Crawford, aged 42 years, living at No. 1819 Shippen street, had his leg broken by a pile of lumber falling upon him at Huntsinger's lumber yard.

Annie Parker, aged 24 years, living at No. 1221 Vine street, had her hand caught in a sewing machine and severely injured.

William J. Murphy, aged 16 years, living at No. 422 German street, was kicked by a horse and had his ankle dislocated and foot crushed.

BOOT AND SHOE AND HARNESS MARKET.—The trade in boots and shoes, with both manufacturers and jobbers, continues good. The jobbers are busy with customers from the South, Southwest, West, and towns in this State. Some of the manufacturers have orders on hand to keep them busy for several weeks to come.

The demand for saddle and coachmakers' goods continues active from the West, towns in this State, and the South. There has also been more calls for saddlery and harness, at wholesale, from Southern and Southwestern buyers.

FATALLY INJURED.—James Allen, of the Tenth District police, who resides at Harrowgate, took passage in the New York train yesterday morning at the Kensington Depot to go to his home, and when near there jumped off, the train being in motion, and was so badly injured that he died as he was being conveyed to the Episcopal Hospital.

NEW JERSEY.

A Congressional Convention.

Yesterday the Republicans of the First Congressional District of New Jersey held their Convention at Salem. Hon. John T. Nixon, Chairman of the last Convention, called the Convention to order in a neat and eloquent speech. He said we had come to nominate a standard-bearer who shall lead the Republicans to victory.

Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter was selected as Chairman. He returned thanks in an appropriate speech, saying we have entered upon a momentous campaign, one which demands our strongest and best efforts.

A motion was made to nominate Hon. William Moore by acclamation. Objection was made, as there was an opposing candidate. At this juncture James M. Scovel made a few remarks, declining to be a candidate, and re-moved that Mr. Moore be nominated by acclamation.

This motion was carried unanimously.

Vineland was selected as the place for holding the next Convention.

Mr. Moore was presented to the Convention, and returned his thanks in an appropriate and tasteful speech. He was received with universal outbursts of applause.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were received with much applause:—

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the platform and resolutions adopted by the National Union Republican Convention, at Chicago, in May last, and the nominations there made.

Resolved, That we recognize in Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax the only candidates now before the people whose election will secure permanent peace to the country; and we will use our most earnest efforts to secure their election.

Resolved, That the earnest patriotism and liberality of John I. Blair, exhibited in our late national struggle, his familiarity with the best interests of the State, and his personal and political integrity, eminently qualify him for Governor of the State of New Jersey, and demand for him our united efforts to secure his election.

Resolved, That the course of the Hon. William Moore, our present Representative in Congress, in his faithful attention to the interests of his constituents, demands our hearty approval and entitles him to our earnest and undivided support in the coming election.

Resolved, That the record of the "Boys in Blue" from the First Congressional District of New Jersey, made in the late war, constitutes a part of the history and glory of New Jersey; that we thank them for their patriotism and valor, and confidently ask them to sustain, at the ballot-box, the principles for which they fought.

The Convention then adjourned.

In the afternoon and evening meetings were held, which were addressed by several able and eloquent speakers.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5 43 | MOON SETS.....7 42
SUN SETS.....6 01 | HIGH WATER.....3 32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 1
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 4
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Sept. 5
St. George	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Manta	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Sept. 8
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 9
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 9
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 10
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 11
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Sept. 11
China	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 12
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Sept. 12
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 13
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 16

FOR EUROPE.

Napoleon III	New York	Havre	Sept. 19
Cella	New York	London	Sept. 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 19
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 19
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 19
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Rolsatia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 24
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26

(OAsTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Sept. 19
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 19
Borinate	New York	Havana	Sept. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque R. Murray, Jr., Wilson, St. Thomas, Merchant & Co.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, Boston. Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. F. Allen, Ketchum, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, do.
Schr Garland Libby Machias, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Howes, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Maracaibo, Henley, from New York, with mdse. etc., to order.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Quincy Point, with stone to captain.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, from Plymouth, with lumber to captain.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr H. B McCauley, Cain, from Boston.
Schr Garland, Libby, from New York.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, from Milton.
Steamer Chamberlain, Lawson, 5 days from Nantucoke river, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Tutt, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Robinson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamship D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxey, hence, at Havana 8th inst., and sailed 15th for New Orleans—not as reported by telegraph.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 15th inst.
Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 15th inst.
Barque George Bell, Rose, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.
Barque Manitou, North, sailed from Cardenas 7th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque Linda, Hewitt, at Matanzas 4th inst., from Cardenas.
Brig H. B. Emery, Small, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 3d inst.
Brig Caroline, Maas, at Veille, Denmark, 1st inst., reported from Philadelphia.
Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 15th inst.
Brig Annie W. F. Goddard, from Falmouth for Philadelphia (so telegraphed) standing for Halifax, N. S., with foretopsail, foreyard and sails gone, was spoken 9th inst. lat. 42 15 N., long. 63 30 W., by the brig Harrold, from Arorocsan for Baltimore, at Fortress Monroe yesterday.
Schr Enterprise, from Londonderry, and Petrel, from Bath, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.
Schrs J. C. Henry, Dilkes, hence for Lynn; Archer & Reeves, Nash, and Kate Warren, Walker, do. for Salem; Kate E. Rich Miller, do. for Boston; and Wm. Bartlett, Bartlett, do. for Weymouth, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, from Providence for Philadelphia at New York 16th inst.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 8th inst.
Schrs Charlie and Willie, hence for Boston, and M. A. Grier, hence for Fall River, at New London 15th instant.
Schr Sarah R. Thomas, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 15th inst.
Schr Rapid Anp, Bailey, sailed from Washington, D. C., 16th inst., down the river, to load wood for Philadelphia.
Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 15th inst.
Schrs George Fales Nickerson, and Fawn, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 15th inst.
Schr Henry Harteau, Jones, hence, at Pawtucket 15th inst.
Schr Jesse Clark, Clark, hence, at Newport 14th instant.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Official information has been received at this office that about the end of the year 1868, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse now building on the Plateau des Roches Douvres, north coast of France. The light will be a flashing white light, elevated 60 feet above the high water level of the sea. The illuminating apparatus is by lenses. The tower is iron, painted white, and its position is in lat. 49 deg. 6 min. 28 sec. N., long. 2 deg. 48 min. 54 sec. W. from Greenwich. Further and more particular notice will be given when the date of exhibition is known.

Also, that the beacon on Astan Rock, off the Ile de Bas, coast of Finisterre, has been reconstructed. The lower part, to a little above high water, spring tides, is of masonry; above the masonry the beacon is seven feet high.

Official information has been received at this office that from the 1st day of September, 1868, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently constructed on the northeast end of Favolara Island, south side of Gulf of Terranova, east coast of Sardinia. The light is a red and flashing white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute. It is elevated 540 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 33 miles. The illuminating apparatus is by lenses of the first order. Position, lat. 40 deg. 55 min. N., long. 9 deg. 44¾ min. E. from Greenwich.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, 1868.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing SUNDAY, September 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connecs at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11.45 A.M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:30 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A.M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:0 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:20 A. M., 1:00, 4:15, and 7:.0 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 8:10 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. trains from Wilmington run daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 6:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, South West, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company

4 8 tf H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *&* *THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1868.

How to "Take Charge" of the "Doubtful and "Put through" the Foreigner.

THE descendant of the Wallaces is out in another letter of instruction, which will hardly satisfy the ghost of the old Scotchman, if he is able to read in the other sphere. The cardinal design of the present manifesto is to impress on the Democracy the propriety of "shadowing" various voters, of dogging their footsteps, and listening to their conversation, and seeking to find out if they can be called doubtful. Now, this may be strictly lawful. We know of no law which can prevent a man listening to another's conversation, but as to the honor of such a course, that is another question. Well, honor or dishonor, the faithful Democrat is to "spot" all doubtful men, and watch over them. Mr. Wallace tells them them how to do it:—"Get half a dozen of your active neighbors together, and make out lists of the doubtful men and Democrats. Arrange for bringing every influence possible to bear to convert the doubtful man. *Get one or two men to take charge of him*, and quietly but actively labor to impress him with the necessity for a change. Convert him and vote him on our side if you can, and if you cannot do so, then prevail on him to stay at home."

Therefore, quiet, staid citizen, if you see a couple of suspicious-looking men "taking charge of you," following your steps, and listening to hear if you say that your tax last year was pretty heavy, or that you don't desire to give a dinner to your colored servant, don't be alarmed. They are not officers of the law, or assassins having an eye on your watch-chain, but only faithful Democrats "taking charge of you," as they are directed. "The doubtful men" may have as good a time as "the disinterested voters of Eatansville." "Every possible influence" will be brought to bear, and the number of free drinks which can thus be obtained will expand the heart of many an old toper, and make him become "a doubtful man" at once.

But the "committee on the doubtful men" are to work secretly. They must cover up their tracks. If it is known they are seeking to convert, they will be out-argued. Above all things, they are to avoid reasoning against a Republican. To reason is to lose. See how strongly Mr. Wallace puts it:—"Where you find a man talk favorably of our principles *do not mention it to any one*, but continue your work upon him. *If you talk of it you will probably lose him*"

"*If you talk of it you will probably lose him!*" What a confession of weakness! What a humiliating appeal to the ignorant! What a declaration of unsound principles! What will the intelligent people of Pennsylvania, who desire to act without the ranks of party, and only in accordance to their convictions of right, think of such a way of converting them, such a smuggling of them into the Democratic ranks? We want no better evidence of the strength of Republican principles.

However, there is another class that must be looked after—the foreigners. To them equal attention is directed. "See that every one is assessed, and that all *who are ready to be naturalized are put through.*" The process of "putting through" here referred to is peculiarly Democratic. There is no necessity for any further directions. Last year furnished a precedent of the most approved "putting through," and the faithful are authorized to draw on the Chairman of the State Central Committee for coffee and coffee-pots. And after such accurate directions as that contained in the Senate report, there is no necessity to be more explicit. All the people of the State know just how to "put foreigners through" in the way that Mr. Wallace desires.

Then, again, the appeals are to be made, not to the rich, who really pay all the taxes, and have of any the most ground for dissatisfaction, but to the poor, because Mr. Wallace dares to presume on their ignorance, and hopes to more easily deceive them. You can more easily convert the laborer and the mechanic than those who are more wealthy, and that is the place to ply your arguments. Consistency is certainly a jewel possessed by the Democracy, for, from first to last, Mr. Wallace panders only to ignorance, and openly acknowledges that its principles cannot stand the test of intelligence.

There is, however, in the address one redeeming piece of good advice. He justly urges the necessity of trusting and setting to work the young men. He says, "Look after the young men. Unite them in your councils. Give them work to do. Encourage them and trust them. Their fire and energy will be most valuable in polling your full vote."

This is shrewd advice, and we commend it to the Republican party. There is little wisdom to be drawn from such an address as that of Mr. Wallace, but what there is it would be foolish for us not to avail ourselves of. It is all centred in the advice to adopt the young men into the ranks of workers. Taken altogether, we think this last manifesto the worst yet issued. It favors deceit, espionage, and fraud; it confesses weakness and unsoundness of principle. A few more such, and Mr. Wallace will deserve the yet more cordial thanks of the Republicans of the State.

THE arrival of the English cricketers, and the commencement of the match with the Twenty-two of New York, is reviving the interest in that game. It is a sport which will well merit the cultivation of the young men. By far a more scientific game than base ball, it does not admit of that chicanery which is too often practised in the latter. In this country it is not disgraced by being the resort of gamblers and roughs. We hail it with pleasure as a rival calculated to draw off and modify the nuisance of the base-ball fever. The cricketers will not visit Philadelphia until some time in October.

Another "Radical Outrage."

MODERN Democracy, to whatever merits it may lay claim, utterly repudiates consistency. The most dazzling jewels in its crown are the gem of a white man's government and the talisman of revolution, in company with which the other would be entirely out of place. Having ridden to death every principle which political ingenuity could devise, excepting only the grand theory—impartial justice to all men—which should lie at the basis of every political organization, it is frequently at a loss as to what tack it shall take in order to catch the wind of popular favor, and at times is guilty of going two opposite ways at one and the same time. Wade Hampton, who is orthodox on all the essential articles in the Tammany creed, having himself been the dictator of the most prominent ones, has declared that the true method for managing the negro vote of the South is for the unrepentant Rebels to compel them to cast their ballots as they desire, under pain of dismissal from employment. In South Carolina and every other Southern State this is good, sound, and acceptable Democratic doctrine.

Down in Maine, however, the Democracy have been so fearfully used up that their ideas are still confused, and they have been guilty of diverging materially from the track laid out for them by Hampton. The cry has been raised that certain Republican manufacturers in that State have dismissed such of their workmen as voted the Democratic ticket on Monday last; and the Democratic organs which have steadfastly upheld Hampton's infamous doctrine are now in a foam and fret about this latest Jacobin outrage. If any Republican manufacturers in the State of Maine, or in any other State, have been guilty of this despicable thing, or meditate its commission, they deserve to be ranked with Wade Hampton himself, which is the most emphatic way in which we can express our scorn of their proceedings. But the report that they have so done lacks confirmation. It depends as yet for its substantiation solely on the credit of the journals which figure out the Maine election into a Democratic triumph. Until we have better authority than this we must decline to put any faith in it. But the fact that the Hampton-Democracy are all in a ferment about the rumored outrage is entirely trustworthy. Such gross inconsistency on their part is by no means a rarity, and by its practice alone are they enabled to keep upon their shaky legs.

The "Sun-Set" of Democracy.

"SUNSET" COX, now of New York, and sometime of Ohio, bears nearly the same relation to modern Democracy as the famous "Sunburst" to the Emerald Isle. He is bright, brilliant, and effervescent, throwing dirt with great grace, but extremely shallow and superficial. Stripped of all his rhetorical flourishes, he is nothing more than "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." Last night he held forth at Concert Hall to the Seymour people of this city, with whom he found himself in thorough accord. Having "just returned from a trip to Maine, where," as he assured his audience, "the Democrats have made the noblest fight that ever was made," he was almost too full for utterance, and for two long, weary hours, he continued to set forth the beauties of a white man's government and the iniquities of the Freedmen's Bureau. Having exhausted his string of platitudes, he fell upon the poets, and closed by predicting that the triumph of Democracy would cause the Constitution to be encompassed round about by sentinels of "its sweet honor," while "over and out of the cataract seething and foaming with the passions engendered by our civil strife, there will spring, like Hope—

"'A radiant arch, that with prismatic dyes,
Links North to South; its keystone in the skies.'"

This is certainly a very alluring prospect, and we are moved to profound regret to learn from "Sunset" that there is not the remotest chance for its fulfillment. As he himself intimated, "the stars in their courses are against" the Democracy. Hence the rainbow entertainment will have to be postponed. The "stars in their courses" are too erratic to permit the erection of a Democratic arch of triumph, with abutments on this lower earth and keystone in the heavens. The undertaking is altogether too gigantic. We have Mr. Cox's own words for it. He has "just returned from a trip to *Maine, where the Democrats have made the noblest fight that ever was made!*" And what was the result? A round increase in the Republican majority of eleven thousand! In the face of this stumbling-block, we must contend, with "Sunset," that "the stars in their courses are against" the Democratic rainbow undertaking. We regret this exceedingly; for Mr. Cox's "radiant arch" would have been one of the most novel and artistic affairs in the political universe.

MUSICAL.

The "Czar and Carpenter" at the Arch.

Last evening the Richings troupe performed, for the first time, in English, in Philadelphia, the *Czar and Carpenter; or, Peter the Great in Saardam*, a comic opera, by Albert Lortzing We believe that this opera was represented in this city many years ago, but exactly when or where, or by whom, the oldest opera-goers have no very distinct recollection. To the present generation, therefore, it is as fresh as if it were an entire novelty, and as the music is of no common excellence, we are pleased to see it brought on the stage at this time, and we hope to be able to hear it again before the season is over, as we are sure that it will improve on acquaintance, as the best music always does.

The plot turns upon a suppositious adventure of which Peter the Great was the hero, at the time when he was learning the trade of a ship carpenter in Holland. The Russian monarch of course is disguised, for the double purpose of being able to work without restraint, and that his person might be secure from the machinations of his enemies. The ambassadors of France and England, however, are made aware the fact that the "Czar" is working as a common carpenter in the town of Saardam, and they exert themselves to find him out, with the intention of concluding treaties advantageous to the nations which they represent. "Lord Lyndham," the English ambassador, engages the services of the self-important "Burgomaster" to aid him in the search. It so happens that in the same shipyard there is a deserter from the Russian military service, named 'Peter Ivanoff," and the "Burgomaster," having, as he thinks, gone to work very shrewdly, stumbles upon this man and brings him to the English Ambassador. Believing him to be the "Czar" "Lord Lyndham" endeavors to arrange diplomatic matters, and "Ivanoff," unable to comprehend the object of the Englishman, assents to everything, and is finally presented with a passport which will enable him to reach England in safety. In the meantime the people of Saardam, having been informed that the "Czar" is in their city, prepare to give "Ivanoff" a public reception, under the supposition that he is the monarch.

The French Ambassador, more sagacious than his English rival, discovers the real "Czar," and by telling him that the Russians have sustained a disastrous defeat, succeeds in making him acknowledge himself. The "Czar," anxious to reach home and assist in person to crush a rebellion against his throne, endeavors to find some means of getting away unobserved, and without molestation by the Government of Holland or the English cruisers. He obtains a sight of the passport in "Ivanoff's" possession, and persuades him to part with it in exchange for a paper which is not to be opened for one hour. The public reception comes off under the direction of the "Burgomaster;" but in the midst of the festivities, cannon shots are heard, and while every one is bewildered and frightened, a curtain in a doorway overlooking the sea is drawn, and the "Czar" is seen upon the deck of a departing vessel. "Ivanoff" now opens the paper which he holds, and discovers that his fellow-workman, "Peter Michaelon," is the "Czar." In consideration of the important service which "Ivanoff's" passport has rendered he monarch, the offense of desertion is forgiven; he is appointed Superintendent of the royal dock yards, and permission is given him to marry "Mary," the "Burgomaster's" niece, a coquettish damsel whose flirtations with other men excited the jealous wrath of "Ivanoff" on many occasions.

The first act of the opera does not contain any very striking music, and it passed off rather tamely, and the comic acting of Mr. Seguin in the character of the "Burgomaster" obtained all the applause the audience seemed disposed to bestow. In the second act, however, the beautiful song and chorus, "Fare thee well, my Flandrish maiden," admirably sung by Mr. Bernard, aroused some enthusiasm, and the success of the piece was confirmed by the fine sextette which followed, between Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Bernard, Seguin, Arnold, and James Peakes. The concerted passage where the ambassadors endeavor to arrange matters with the real and fictitious monarchs, which succeeded this, was also good. The bridal song, "Lovely is the hue of roses," was well given by Mrs. Bernard, and the *finale* of the second act was very fine indeed.

In the third act there was a very humorous singing lesson between the "Burgomaster" and the chorus; and the "Czar" has an air of much beauty: "In childhood I dallied with sceptre and crown."

The music of the *Czar and Carpenter* is somewhat difficult, and it is not easy to form a correct estimate of its merits from a single hearing, but we are of the opinion that it is likely to become popular when the public are fully acquainted with all its good points. The opera was remarkably well performed last evening. There were no awkward hitches and baulks, such as might be expected at a first representation, and the singers acquitted themselves in the most satisfactory manner. The choruses were given in excellent style, and the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Behrens, gave the proper assistance to the voices, although at times the instruments were a little too loud to be entirely agreeable.

The distribution of characters was as follows:—"Peter the Great," Mr. Campbell; "Peter Ivanoff," Mr. Castle; "Van Bert," Burgomaster of Saardam, Mr. Seguin; "Marquis de Chateaunent," the French Ambassador, Mr. Bernard; "Admiral Lefort," the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Henry Peakes; "Lord Lyndham," the English Ambassador, Mr. James Arnold; "Mary," Mrs. Bernard; "Mrs. Brown," Mrs. Gongalles.

Mr. Seguin, as the "Burgomaster," gave a good comic performance, and Mr. Bernard, who appears to have improved considerably since we last heard him, sang remarkably well. The other parts were sustained in good style, but a little more spirited acting would not have been unappreciated by the audience.

The Theatres This Evening.

At the Arch Street Theatre Mrs. Bernard will have her first benefit of the season—the opera will be *Norma*. To-morrow evening *Maritana* will be performed.

At the Walnut Street Theatre the drama of *Foul Play* will be performed for the last times on this and to-morrow evenings. This piece has been very successful.

At the Chesnut Street Theatre the *White Fawn* will be performed this evening as usual.

At the American Theatre there will be an attractive miscellaneous entertainment.

At Hooley's Opera House Mr. Joe Emmett, the Dutch comedian, has made a hit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 15, 1868.

THE NATIONAL MASS CONVENTION.

ORDERS No. 1—TRANSPORTATION.

1. All Soldiers and Sailors in organized bodies or by squads of not less than three, and their wives and families, will be carried to Philadelphia from all points along the Pennsylvania Central and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and their branches, at two cents per mile, and return FREE OF CHARGE.

The Tickets will be issued at the different Railroad Stations along the line on September 29 and 30, and October 1, and will be good to return on October 3, 4, and 5.

2. This arrangement is most liberal; and the officers of the road have the thanks of the Committee.

3. Rates of other roads—East, West, and South—will be published in future orders.

4. Officers of Clubs please confer with Ticket Agents as to the probable number who will take passage at each station.

By order of the Committe,

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.

A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary. 9 16 3t

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—Office of the WALLACE OIL CO., No. 319 WALNUT Street.

The Directors of the Wallace Oil Co. have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand at this office.

Philada., Sept. 17, 1868. FRANK H. STEEL, Secretary.

9 18 3t*

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will open in their new Hall, BROAD Street, below Locust, on TUESDAY, 22d instant, and continue until Friday evening, 25th instant, day and evening. Tickets 50 cents each, or three for $1. Children, 25 cents. Competition open to all contributors. 9 14mf2t*

THOMAS GALES FORSTER, OF Washington City, one of the greatest Trance Speaking Mediums of the age, will lecture at CONCERT HALL, on SUNDAY NEXT at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. 9 16 2t

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THE BEARS AND THE BOYS.

A man in Quebec, the other day,
(So the daily newspapers say,)
Had two dancing bears on the street
Keeping time to his music with graceful feet.
He kept them dancing, in pleasant weather,
Safely and strongly chained together.
They gathered a crowd of men and boys,
Who made a cheerful sort of noise.

But some folks thought they disturbed the peace;
So they went and called the Quebec police.

So they danced along,
With indignation,
And music and song,
To the police station.

And one man after another declares
That he considers them dangerous bears;
For bears will bite, if they get a chance,
Even if they've been trained to dance.

The bear man all the evidence heard,
All the time speaking never a word;
Till he gave a whistle, and said "Out, boys!"
And then in the court was a jolly noise!
For a healthy boy from each bear's skin,
Stepped out of the place in which he'd been!

These folks were sold! And the weather's too cold, We may safely declare, for anybody, either here or there, to go bare, and it isn't fair to rig the boys in the skin of the bear. So, between the two, we know what to do. We'll ask them all, to hurry and call at our Brown Stone Hall, and get a suit of clothes for the Fall; well fitting and nice: and at such a shocking abatement in price.

Come along, boys, and bring your fathers.

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MUSICAL ITEMS.

—A movement is on foot to erect a monument to Mendelssohn in Leipsic, where his most important works were composed, and where he was for many years the musical director at the principal theatre. A number of prominent musicians and musical amateurs are said to have interested themselves in this matter, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in their endeavors to pay this tribute to the memory of a composer whose fame increases with each succeeding year.

—Madam Meyerbeer has been victorious in the lawsuit about her husband's unpublished works, and the unfinished compositions and memorandums of the composer of *Le Etoile du Nord* and *The Huguenots* will, in compliance with his wishes, not be given to the world.

—Ole Bull will give his first concert for the season in Boston on the 28th instant. He will make a tour through the States, and we may therefore expect to have him in Philadelphia during the present fall or winter.

—Vieuxtemps will not visit America this fall, as he is engaged by Ullman to perform in Europe during the present season. He will pay us a visit next year, and in the meantime we will have to get along without him the best way we can.

—Madame Parepa-Rosa and her operatic company are performing in San Francisco to full houses. The Californians are delighted with Madame Rosa's singing.

—The question whether Mapleson will bring his Royal Italian Opera Company to New York seems to be definitely settled in the negative; and those who have worried themselves about the matter may therefore find some other subjects of interest to agitate themselves about. If Mapleson can do without New York, there is very little doubt but that New York can do without Mapleson.

—Miss Kellogg and Max Strakosch arrived in the Russia on Tuesday. Miss Kellogg has been engaged for four years by Maurice Strakosch, the manager of Adelina Patti, and it is expected that she will create somewhat of a *furore* in the United States after recent triumphs in London.

DRAMATIC ITEMS.

—Mr. Fairclough's acting does not suit all the London, as it did not suit any of the American critics. The *Pall Mall Gazette* lets him down rather easy, but says that he is the "slowest and tamest of 'Hamlets.'" It, however, admits that there is a certain air of grace and intelligence about his acting.

—The Londoners are to lose two of their most popular places of amusement, the Colosseum and the City of London Theatre, which are to be demolished to give place to modern improvements.

—*Les Papillons* is the title of a new piece in three acts and five tableaus, which has just been completed in Paris by MM. Dannet and Julien Deschamps.

—At the Boston Museum a dramatization of Edmund Yates' novel of "Black Sheep" will shortly be produced.

—On Wednesday evening Schiller's *Don Carlos* was performed at the Stadt Theatre, New York, with Mr. Hermann Hendricks in the character of the "Marquis Posa." The performance is highly spoken of by the New York critics. This evening Mr. Hendricks appears in Goethe's play of *Goetz von Berlichingen*.

—Wallack's Theatre, New York, will reopen for the season on Friday next, the 23d instant.

—*Lurie*, Miss Maggie Mitchell's new piece, which is now being performed at Wood's Museum, New York, will be withdrawn after the present week.

—Fraulien Janauschek and her German company will open at the Academy of Music, New York, on the 5th of October.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

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HAS THE SUMMER ENFEEBLED YOU?—Nine out of every ten to whom this question is addressed, if they answer it candidly, will answer it in the affirmative Some may reply to it from a sick bed; others, of a stronger constitution and greater powers of endurance, may only experience a slight lassitude as the consequence of the torrid season. But some portion of the vitality of human beings oozes out of them under the pressure of great and continuous heat, and the sooner the loss is completely repaired, the less susceptible will the system be to the unhealthy influence of the Fall malaria.

The most genial and wholesome tonic that has ever been offered to man—as a means of recruiting his exhausted strength, and fortifying him against the attacks of disease—is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Taken at this season it is a perfect safeguard against intermittent fever, bilious affections, and all the epidemics which follow close upon the expiration of the summer. It is an invigorant and alterative without any of the drawbacks which attach to mere stimulants, and is the only preparation of the kind which a conscientious physician would feel inclined to prescribe for ladies in delicate health. Nothing can be more pure, more harmless, more certain to restore the vigor of the system permanently and thoroughly, without exciting the pulse or the brain.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

BARK, HERBS, AND ROOTS.—The base of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is his celebrated Wines, in which are Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, Ginger, etc. It is pleasant to the taste, and far superior to anything in the form of tonics now before the public. They are simply his own Wine made bitter by the infusion of herbs and roots above enumerated. Sold by all druggists.

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THE LATEST PERIODICALS.—We have received from A. Winch, No. 165 Chesnut street, the last numbers of "Temple Bar," "Punch," and "Fun." Mr. Winch's list comprises the latest periodicals, both foreign and domestic.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10, 1868.

MESSRS. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and No. 10 State street, Boston, are our agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in "The Courier" at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in "The Courier" are requested to contract through them.

W. N. HALDEMAN, Proprietor "Courier."

A PALATIAL STORE.—We are always pleased to chronicle the march of improvement in the erection of fine business edifices, and to-day propose to give a short description of the splendid new building now just being completed for Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, at the northwest corner of Eighth and Market streets.

This firm, finding their old store entirely too small for the needs of their constantly-growing business, made during last spring a contract with Messrs. Balderston & Albertson to erect for them a first-class Pictou stone store—one that would accommodate the demands of a large business, and at the same time be a credit to the builders and an improvement to the neighborhood. The conditions of the contract were that possession should be given on June 1, and the building ready for occupancy by September 10. This would seem an impossibility, but the energetic builder so contracted, and on June 1 commenced to take down the old buildings. Since then its daily progress has been watched by thousands of our citizens, and to-day one of the handsomest and most substantial structures in our city stands at the northwest corner of Eighth and Market streets.

The building is five stories in height, and has a front on Market street of 42 feet. It is iron front up to the second story, from there to the top of Nova Scotia Pictou stone. The side on Eighth street is of fine pressed brick, with stone pilasters and trimmings. The stone work was furnished by Mr. Wm Gray, and is done in such a manner as to add to his already high reputation. The interior is worthy of more notice than our space will admit of. It is certainly one of the neatest, most conveniently arranged, and artistically finished buildings our city can boast of. The first story is 16 feet in height, and the ceiling being panelled with walnut, with gilt cornice, presents a very rich appearance. The fixtures are plain but worthy of notice from the neatness of their arrangement and adaptability to the purposes required. On this floor Silks, Dress Goods, Hosiery etc., are displayed; not to forget the *Cloth* department which will be a specialty. The rear portion of this room is lighted by a fine skylight; thereby securing to it the great advantage of always being well lighted in every part. The cashier's office, on this floor, is a large enclosure, elegantly fitted up and surrounded on all sides by French plate-glass. Attached to this is a department unlike any in our city. This is a department for remeasuring every article cut off at the counters, to prevent errors from occurring. A salesman, on cutting off any number of yards, sends two tickets with the goods to the desk. One ticket goes with the money to the cashier, the other with the goods into the side apartment for re-examination and tying up previous to delivery. The advantages of this system are obvious. In front of the cashier's desk, from each side of the store, descends a short stairway, the two joining on a broad platform surmounted by an elegant mirror, and then proceeding by a few easy steps down a magnificent stairway we are in a basement, the counterpart of which is not to be found in our city. It is difficult to believe we are in a basement while in this large and magnificent room. It extends under the pavements of both Market and Eighth streets, and is lighted by Hyatt's patent lights, making it as light as any first-floor room. All the appointments of this elegant sales-room are first-class. Quite a variety of goods are shown here. Shawls, Linen Goods, Muslins, and Blankets are displayed to great advantage. The portion of this floor devoted exclusively to Ladies' Goods is elegantly carpeted. The private counting-room of the firm is also on this floor. On the west side, but entirely separate from the sales-room, are rooms for the reception, examination, and delivery of goods and the storage of duplicates. A private stairway for the use of employes is on this side of the house, so as to leave the main stairway always unobstructed. The machine for hoisting goods is worked by water-power; and is the first of the kind put up in this country. Under the basement is a sub-cellar for heating purposes, etc. The building is heated with steam in the latest improved style.

Everything appears to have been done that ingenuity could suggest or money furnish to fit up this elegant store.

In place of the cobble stones on Market and Eighth streets a Belgian pavement has been laid, in keeping with the nicety that pervades everything about the building and making a comfortable stopping-place for carriages. The pavement of North River flagstone was laid by Messrs. J. W. Selby & Co., and is of the most substantial kind. One thing that particularly impressed us was the very substantial manner in which everything has been done. From the foundation up everything is solid and massive.

The upper rooms, not being entirely complete, we withhold noticing for the present, but advise our readers who have an eye for the neat and tasteful in business improvements to visit this fine building without delay.

Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier open for business next Monday, the 21st inst., on which occasion we doubt not they will be visited by a large number of our citizens.

CHESTER.—This beautifully located city on the Delaware is rapidly increasing in point of population and in the number of fine residences and business places. As one lands from the boat, the first thing that strikes his eye is the mammoth iron-works of Reaney, Son & Archbold. In addition to the buildings, there is a yard comprising an area of twenty-three acres. The buildings comprise one large erecting shop, a blacksmith shop, a boiler shop, an immense foundry, a car shop and a number of buildings connected with the boat-yard. This firm have done a great deal for Chester. They have increased the amount of business over two-fold, and have erected some sixty odd dwellings for the accommodation of their employes. Besides the vast amount of machine work that is in course of erection, they are now constructing two large vessels—one for the Lorillards, of New York, and the other for a private party in the same city.

After leaving these works, the visitor is struck with the beauty of the many residences that line the principal thoroughfare. One of the most important places of resort to the stranger is the Central restaurant, presided over by David W. Morison, who well knows how to cater to the appetite. Directly opposite, Mr. Morison also has a large bakery, in connection with which he serves up ice cream and other dainties. Both of these places are so arranged that any delicacy of the season can be served at the shortest notice. Prominent among the dishes which are furnished at this season of the year are Reed and Ball Birds. Mr. Morison enjoys a wide reputation for the really fine style in which he sets these delicious dainties on the table. He is now engaged in packing down one thousand dozen of reed birds in ice, so that they can be had through the entire winter. He claims that he can furnish them in the cold season so that they will retain the flavor which now makes them a sought-for dish.

TO-MORROW is the last day of the Fair at Wilmington. Crowds of visitors, fine display, splendid trotting, is the order of the day.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and news journals. He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

YOU WISHED YOU HAD YOUR FALL CLOTHING YESTERDAY! GET IT IMMEDIATELY. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

KENNY—BOILEAU.—At the M. E. Parsonage Olney, Philadelphia, September 16, 1868, by Rev Daniel George, Mr. JOHN D. KELLY to Miss JENNIE BOILEAU, both of Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

NEWCOMB—THOMAS.—On the evening of the 17th instant, at St. Paul's Church Cheltenham by the Rev. Richard N. Thomas, CHARLES B. NEWCOMB, of Boston, to IDA M., daughter of John W. Thomas, Esq., of Philadelphia.

REPPLIER—KELLY.—September 16, 1868, at Kellyville Pa., by the Rev. Richard O'Conner, HARRY P. REPPLIER, son of George S. Reppller, Esq., of Philadelphia, to M. LOUISE KELLY, of Kellyville, Pa.

WILKINS—HARVEY.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. William E. Ijams, CHARLES E. WILKINS to ELIZA J., daughter of William Harvey, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

DAVIS.—On the 14th instant, Captain THOMAS A. DAVIS, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family; also Orient Lodge, No. 113, I. O. of O. F.; Science Council, No. 39, O. of U. A. M.; Knights of Honor, No. 1; Franklin Fire Company; Marion Hose Company, and the members of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Third and German streets, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 1½ o'clock P. M. To proceed to Wharton Street Vault.

FERNALD.—On the morning of the 16th instant, Mr. N. W. FERNALD, in his 45th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Monmouth street, Gloucester city, N. J., on Saturday morning, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock.

HENSON.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. JANE HENSON, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2025 Brandywine street, on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

KELLY.—ELLEN T. KELLY, daughter of the late Patrick and Mary Kelly, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, on the Middletown road, Chester township, Delaware county, Pa., on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Mass at St. Michael's Church, Chester. Funeral to proceed to St. Charles Borromeo's Church, Kellyville, Pa.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.

NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

Corner of FOURTH and MARKET,

9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS

OF THE

WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3mrp

CARPETINGS.

FALL OPENING.

CARPETINGS.

ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

9 16 wfm2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

OF

CARPETINGS.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

9 5 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING ROOMS

N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 23 3pt

FINANCIAL.

800 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 100 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

September 14, 1868 [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President,
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful Stand of the late Reigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1004 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to

JOHN WARBURTON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE St.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,

8 26 fmwlm No. 120 South FRONT Street.

A BARGAIN.—GOOD-WILL AND FIXTURES of a Paper-hanging Store cheap. No. 1091 GERMANTOWN ROAD and SECOND Street. Rent low. 9 18 2t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

241 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. ROGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 23 3pt

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S

OFFICE,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. C. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Am. Ex. Co., New York.
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, N. Y.
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200 000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300 000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5 910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900 000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and it is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and readers; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $20 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2·50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS' CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita;" genuine Vuelta Abajo Leaf throughout. Equal to leading imported Cigars. Nineteen varieties. (Retailed $4 to $12 per hundred.)

"Fra Diavolo"—all Vuelta Abajo Fillers. Five varieties. (Retailed $6 to $8 per hundred.)

"Louis d'Or," "Fleur de Lys," etc. (Retailed $4 to $6 per hundred.)

Send for Circular, etc. We will gladly give any information to consumers—and direct them where they can purchase our Cigars genuine and cheapest.

We are importing Havana Cigars by every steamer at low rates under amended Tariff.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

9 10 15t 5p No. 229 S. FRONT Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,

with first-class Board.

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.

Reference required. 9 11

DAVIS & HARVEY,

AUCTIONEERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

Fifteen Years Previous Experience.

STORE, No. 421 WALNUT STREET.

Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS 100x42 feet, and 40x30 feet.

SALES AT RESIDENCES AN OBJECT OF SPECIAL ATTENTION. 12 1mwfsp

WORMS! WORMS!

Those pests of childhood, that undermine the Constitution, and render life miserable are effectually removed by the use of

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS,

a most pleasant, safe, and reliable remedy, daily prescribed by physicians. Sold by all Druggists.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

9 8 1f No. 602 ARCH Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 23 6p

FIFTH EDITION

FOREIGN.

Russia to Strengthen Her Position in Central Asia—The French Troops in Rome—No Demand for their Withdrawal.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.—The Emperor will immediately reinforce the troops in Central Asia. The evacuation of the city of Bokhara by Russia is not confirmed.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Sir John Young, the present Governor-General of New South Wales, and a Fenian Commissioner, has been named for Governor-General of Canada.

FLORENCE, Sept. 18.—The *Nazione* says Prime Minister Menabrea has not asked the French Government for the withdrawal of its troops from Rome, as reported. Such a demand would be entirely unnecessary, as by the provisions of the treaty France was bound to withdraw her troops; besides, the state of Italy at present does not justify the French occupation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Return of Attorney-General Evarts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Attorney-General Evarts returned this morning, and attended the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Distillers' Meters.

Tice has finished one hundred and seventeen meters, which he will proceed to affix to distilleries by the direction of Commissioner Rollins. The price of the different sizes has been fixed by a board of disinterested machinists, so distillers shall not be imposed upon.

Mr. Adams' Letter of Acceptance.

Continued from our Fourth Edition.

The reconstruction measures of Congress are criticised by Mr. Adams as a vital question. He says:—"I will not argue the unconstitutionality of reconstruction. The almost unanimous disinclination of the Republicans in Congress to allow it to undergo the scrutiny of the Supreme Court would seem to confirm the reported statement of the lamented Thaddeus Stevens that only the d——d fools in the party believed the reconstruction acts to be constitutional. Even if they were so I should still deem them wrong. The union they impose is to my eyes no more like a true union of hearts and hands than a galvanized corpse resembles a healthy man."

The letter closes as follows:—"I think neither the instincts nor the destiny of this people will allow any permanent domination to the African race in any State of the Union; but the Republican party is irrevocably pledged to this idea, and they have staked their existence as a party on its triumph. To this they have sacrificed their constitutional obligations in the past."

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	130½	Pacific Mail St Co.	113
N. Y. and E. R.	48¾	Toledo & Wab.	61
Phil. and Rea. R.	92	Mil. & St. P. com.	94¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85	Adams Express Co	52
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	90¾	U. S. Express	48½
Chic and N. W. prf.	90¾	Tennessee 6s, new	69¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	104	Gold	144¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi	110	Market strong.	

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

8 6 tuf rp PHILADELPHIA.

MARQUETTE!

MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Frankfinite, or "Briegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S Fairs, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNERS OF THE WAGER OF 20,000 FRANCS at the recent International contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
9 2 wfm3m rp New Orleans.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D. In three volumes. Volume 2. Published by Harper & Brothers.

The story of the great American Rebellion, that stupendous wickedness, which, under the providence of God, was the means of putting an end to that still greater crime, human slavery, is too familiar to us of the present generation who have participated in the conflict, for us to require the services of the historian to impress the facts upon our memories. The history of the war is yet to be written, for the man is not living now who is equal to the task. With our eyes still smarting with the smoke of battle, with the noise of the guns still ringing in our ears, and engaged as we are in the great labor of repairing the devastations of a civil war of four years, it is impossible that the work of recording events and drawing the proper deductions from them can be approached in that calm, impartial, and philosophical spirit which is necessary for the historian when discussing a great crisis like that which was precipitated when old Edmund Ruffin fired the first shot on Fort Sumter. The railroads, the telegraph, the press, and other appliances of modern life which bring the confines of the continent nearer together than the boundaries of a State were a hundred years ago, offer facilities, however, for collecting and disseminating information which were unimagined by the old time chronicler. The labors of the future historian will therefore be increased as well as lightened, and his greatest difficulty will be to digest the mass of information which has been collected.

With a full appreciation of the importance of the subject, care has been taken to collect the materials for the history of the war, and to put them into shape; but, in the archives of the Confederate Government, and among the soldiers and people of the Southern States there are records of facts and statements of events from a rebel point of view which would throw much light on doubtful points, and which it is essential that the historian should be acquainted with before he can be properly fitted for his work.

Contemporary history, however, has a value of its own as being the testimony of eye-witnesses, and Dr. Draper's work is the most elaborate, and the most satisfactory account of the rise, progress, and final downfall of the Rebellion that has yet appeared. In the volume before us the narrative includes the period between the 4th of March, 1861, and the 1st of January, 1863, or from the first inauguration of Mr. Lincoln to the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

It is too much the fashion of the present day to speak flippantly about the judgment of those who previous to or even after the battle of Bull Run failed to appreciate the magnitude of the impending conflict. The fact was, however, that there were only a few far-seeing men who were impressed with any adequate idea of the real nature and objects of the battle which was to be fought. The attack on Fort Sumter aroused the loyal portion of the nation to arms; but the numerical strength of the North was so great that the general impression was that the contest would be short, sharp and decisive, and it required such a disaster as that of Bull Run to bring about a realizing sense of the greatness of the work which had been undertaken. The downfall of slavery was hoped for rather than expected by a comparatively small number, and the main idea with those who volunteered their services after the proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, was the preservation of the Union at all hazards; and if the annihilation of the slave system had been announced as the policy of the Government at that time it would only have given strength to the Southern cause. It was not until defeat after defeat had taught us what war really was that the Northern people began to appreciate properly the fact that slavery was at the bottom of the trouble, and that the appointed time had come for removing that blot upon our escutcheon.

Mr. Lincoln understood the real issue as little as any one, and Mr. Lincoln, as the representative man of the nation, was extremely reluctant to take decisive action in this matter; but in the fullness of time he grew in knowledge and grace, like many others, and when the proper moment arrived he issued the immortal document which for the first time in our history made the words of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created free and equal," anything more than empty mockery. Generals Hunter and Fremont were sharply rebuked for their interference with the slavery question, and on the occasion of an interview with a delegation from Chicago, who urged upon him the necessity of emancipation, Mr. Lincoln explained his views of the matter as follows:—

"What good would a proclamation of emancipation from me do as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document which the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's Bull against the Comet. Would my word free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the Rebel States? Is there a single court, or magistrate, or individual that would be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to think it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress which I approved, and which offers protection and freedom to the slaves of Rebel masters who come within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that that law has caused a single slave to come over to us—

"Now tell me, if you please, what possible result of good would follow the issuing of such a proclamation as you desire. Understand, I raise no objections against it on legal or constitutional grounds; for, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in time of war I suppose I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy; nor do I urge objections of a moral nature in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South. I view this matter as a practical war measure, to be decided on according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the Rebellion.

"I admit that slavery is at the root of the Rebellion, or at least its *sine qua non*. The ambition of politicians may have instigated them to act, but they would have been impotent without slavery as their instrument. I will also concede that emancipation would help us in Europe, and convince people there that we are incited by something more than ambition. I grant farther that it would help somewhat at the North, though not so much, I fear, as you and those you represent imagine. Still, some additional strength would be added in that way to the war; and then, unquestionably, it would weaken the Rebels by drawing off their laborers, which is of great importance, but I am not so sure we could do much with the blacks. If we were to arm them, I fear that in a few weeks the arms would be in the hands of the Rebels, and, indeed, thus far, we have not had arms enough to equip our white troops. . . .

"Do not misunderstand me because I have mentioned these objections. They indicate the difficulties that have thus far prevented my action in some such way as you desire. I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter under advisement. And I can assure you that the subject is on my mind, by day and by night, more than any other. Whatever shall appear to be God's will, that I will do."

After this came Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. The capital was threatened, and it seemed more than likely that the Rebels would be in a position to dictate their own terms. The strong feeling that impressed the President more and more every day, that he was but an instrument in the hand of the Almighty, now became predominant, and he was fully awakened to the fact that it was his duty to remove the real cause of all the blood which had been shed. "I made a solemn vow before God," said Mr. Lincoln subsequently, "That if General Lee was driven back from Maryland, I would crown the result by a declaration of freedom to the slaves."

The battle of Antietam was fought, Lee was driven back on the 19th of September, 1862, and on the 22d of the same month Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation announcing his intention on the 1st of January, 1863, to declare all persons held as slaves in the Rebel States thenceforward and forever free; at the same time he considerately offered compensation to all slaveholders who would submit to the authority of the Government. The effect of this announcement was to excite the Rebels to greater wrath, while many loyal men trembled at the probable result. The proclamation of freedom was issued nevertheless, in spite of the rage of enemies and the trembling of friends. We quote the following eloquent passage, in relation to this great event, from Dr. Draper's prerogation:—

"From the rivers of Virginia to the Mexican confines of the republic arose a mournful wail—How long, O Lord! how long! It came from the weary laborer, leaning on his hoe in the cotton-field under the noontide sun—it came through the moaning midnight forests, solemn and clear above their multitudinous inarticulate sounds—it came from children torn from their parents, from wives and husbands parted at the auction block, from mothers in despair, from strong men fainting under the lash, from the aged whose heads were frosted by time. In their quaint prayers the Africans talk to God as a man talks face to face with his friend. Slavery had made Him their friend. By the flickering fires of their cabins they stealthily spelled out the Bible to see what He had promised to them. It was their dreadful lot that had caused Jefferson, himself a slave-owner, to expostulate solemnly with his countrymen, and to deprecate the wrath of God. For who shall escape when from the hand of Eternal Justice her scales have dropped as useless—when from her brow the bandage has been raised that her uncovered and angry eyes may gaze upon unutterable wrong—when her uplifted arm, quivering with indignation, is ready to strike a blow that shall make a whole continent tremble?

"On the evening of the last day of the year 1862, many of those Africans, who were living in towns, and who were connected with various Christian denominations, repaired to their places of worship, and waited for the midnight clock to strike. Many of those who were living on plantations knelt down in their humble cabins, with their wives and children. Many of those who were alone, and had no friend in the world, went into the woods, in presence of that eye which pierces the darkness as well as the light. They prayed that Almighty God would take pity upon them, and strengthen the hand of Abraham Lincoln on the coming day."

The events related in the volume under consideration are connected with the great work which the forces of the Government were called upon to perform during the first period of the war, as thus stated by the author in his Preface:—"To put the seceded States, on their inland, river, and sea boundaries, under strict blockade. This beleaguering, or state of siege, was effectually accomplished. To open the Mississippi river, obstructed by the inhabitants on its lower borders. The achievement of this constituted the idea of the free West. To capture Richmond. This constituted the popular idea of the East." The innumerable battles and sieges, the vast military campaigns, as well as the political movements of the period between the accession of Mr. Lincoln and the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation, are related by Dr. Draper in a graphic and perspicuous manner, and events are grouped together so as to present the whole subject in understandable style. In the composition of the work he has been assisted by the advice and counsel of some of the chief actors in the events described, who have given him much important aid and often confidential information. The third and concluding volume of this history will contain the events from the Emancipation Proclamation to the close of the war.

CHILDREN WITH THE POETS. By Harriet B. McKeever. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

The compiler of this volume has had in mind the important influence which genuine poetry exerts in cultivating the minds and refining the tastes of the young. Having been for a number of years engaged in the work of education she has felt the want of a suitable book of poetry to be put in the hands of children as a class-book, and this collection is an attempt to supply the desideratum. The selections are adapted to the capacity of children between the ages of eight and fourteen, and while many of the poems are by English, American, and German authors of eminence, a large portion of the work is composed of gems gathered from the corners of newspapers, old scrap books, and similar sources. Miss McKeever has exercised much judgment and good taste in her selections, and most of them are well calculated to interest as well as instruct the minds of children, and, in the language of the compiler, "to inculcate a reverence for holy things and places, for goodness in every rank, pity for all the woes of man, tenderness towards the enemy, and forgiveness to those who have wronged us." A few of the pieces are hacknied, such as Clement C. Morris' "Night Before Christmas;" Mrs. Hemans' "Casa Bianca;" and Miss Jane Porter's "Chatterbox;" and we would be glad to see a book of poetry for children in which they were not included. At the end of the volume Miss McKeever has given seven poems of her own, which are equal in merit to the most of those which precede them.

—From G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, we have received "Grace Owen's Engagement," the latest issue of Loring's tales of the day. This story is a reprint of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and it represents the perplexities of an artist who fell in love with one young lady while he was engaged to another. The ending is tragical, but the story is well written, and very interesting.

—J. P. Skelly & Co., No. 27 S. Seventh street, sends us "Grandma's Wardrobe," a religious story adapted to the mental capacities of young children.

—"Godolphin," just issued by J. B. Lippincott & Co., completes their "Globe" edition of Bulwer's novels, which have been in course of publication for many months past. The low price, $1·50 per volume, and the neat manner in which this edition is gotten up has made it very popular. The paper is good, the type clear, and the binding tasteful. The twenty-two volumes, comprising the series, will make an attractive appearance on the shelf of a library.

—The farmers of Minnesota are harvesting their corn.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The London Magazines for September run strongly to politics. With the near approach of the election—its beclouding fixed now for the 13th November—no other topic has a chance. "Fraser" reviews its pitiless attacks on Mr. Disraeli, with an exposition of "The Religious Creed and Opinions of the Caucasian Champion of the Church"—brilliant and bitter, but not more bitter than its subject deserves. The "Cornhill" discourses on "Pocket Boroughs." The "Contemporary Review" has an article by Dr. Brady on the "Irish Establishment," and by Mr. F. M. Ludlow on Mr. Hare's utopian scheme for the representation of everybody. "Blackwood" continues its romantic biography of Mr. Disraeli, whom it cannot enough admire as plain Mr. and hands down to posterity as The Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli—a string of prefixes which posterity will soon tire of repeating. In "Macmillan," Mr. Dicey has an easy talk about "The Candidates for next Parliament"—an article which is not meant to be profound, but is full of the sort of information which only he can supply who knows London and its clubs, including Parliament itself, "the best club in London," as it is often called. It is no doubt true, as Mr. Dicey says, that the character of the next Parliament is determined in advance. Out of 1200 or 1400 candidates already in the field, an overwhelming majority belong to one or another of the classes which were dominant in the House, the representatives of land or of money, who have been more picturesquely described as country squires and retired soap-boilers. They are the last men in the world to reform or to innovate, and be their constituencies never so radical, it is idle to expect from them any voluntary measures of reform in respect to property. They will go so far as they must, not a step farther.

—At a late meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, a curious paper was read, on behalf of M. Dubois, of Amiens, entitled "Investigations into the death of Julius Cæsar." M. Dubois having locked up the various passages referring to this famous historic incident to be found in Dion Cassius, Plutarch, Suetonius, Appian, etc., and comparing them with one another, has fixed the spots where the four first wounds were inflicted, and the names of the conspirators who inflicted them. The first blow, struck by one of the brothers Casca, produced a slight wound underneath the left clavicle; the second, struck by the other Casca, penetrated the walls of the thorax, towards the right; Cassius inflicted the third wound in the face. Decimus Brutus gave the fourth stab in the region of the groin. Contrary to the general opinion, Marcus Brutus, though one of the conspirators, did not strike the Dictator. After the first blows Cæsar fainted, and then all the conspirators hacked his body. He was carried by three slaves in a litter to his house. Antistius, the physician, was called in and found thirty-five wounds, only one of which was in his opinion fatal, that of the second Casca.

—The cheap magazines of a low class which are prepared for the use of juveniles have often been denounced, but never with so much rigor, so far as we have observed, as by a writer in Mr. Spurgeon's journal, called *The Sword and the Trowel*. There is, we are told, a "dew of indelicacy" over these publications. The "human fiends" who carried on the slave traffic in America were bad enough, but the offenses of these and other wicked personages enumerated by the writer are slight compared with "the Satanic crime of those who, reeking with the foul sulphur stench of the kennels of hell, trample conscience under foot, obtain their degree in the highest college of Hades, and set themselves up in a sin-blighted world as the instructers and corrupters of youth." In this interesting magazine there is altogether a great deal of sword and very little trowel.

—That indefatigable cultivator of Shakespearian studies, Count Carlo Rusconi, has published the fifth part of his translation of Shakespeare with the original text, being *Julius Cæsar*. Indeed, Shakespeare influences are every day more and more in the ascendant in the Italian literature and drama. One of the most interesting course of lectures given during the past winter and spring in Florence was that of Professor dall' Ongaro on the Italian sources of Shakespeare's plays; and Salvini, the first actor of Italy, whose "Othello" has long been so celebrated, is now making preparations to bring out at the Politeama *Romeo and Juliet*.

—The Duchy of Saxe Weimar has established a press law which abolishes printers' licenses, caution money, the preliminary deposit of a copy with the Administration, the penalties against alleged complicity between the editor and the printer, etc., and substitutes for them the application of the common law to journalists; it also imposes on the judge the duty of rendering his sentence, with the reasons it rests on, within two days after the seizure of a journal or printed work.

—Mgr. Luigi Filippi, Bishop of Aquila, has published a curious work on modern spiritualism. His Eminence expounds the doctrine of the Church on the subject of good or rebellious angels, and shows that the present facts with which people occupy themselves now-a-days have their prototype in the Old Testament as well as in the annals of the Church.

—Mr. Van Lennep, a novel writer and poet, who had achieved celebrity, has died at Obsterbeek in his sixty-sixth year. Some of his books had been translated into foreign languages.

—The *Athenæum* states that Mr. William Michael Rossetti has undertaken to prepare for the Chaucer Society a detailed comparison of Boccaccio's "Filostrato," with Chaucer's "Troylus and Cryseyde."

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200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
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25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
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7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,890 00
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201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par. Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20.	$1,102,802 50
Real Estate	86,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $4,076 00; estimated value	3,017 00
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Cash in Drawer	295 52
	183,315 62
	$1 507,606 15

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693 22	$356,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

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No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

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OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. 7 27

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

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INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL,
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrosses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 2 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 18m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill,

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 19, 1½ P. M	Saturday, Sept. 19, 5½ P. M
Sunday, Sept. 10, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Sept. 21, 2½ P. M	Monday, Sept. 21, 8½ P. M
Tuesday, " 22, 5½ A. M	Tuesday, " 22, 9 A. M
Wednesday, " 23, 6 A. M	Wednesday, " 23, 10 A. M
Thursday " 24, 6½ A. M	Thursday, " 24, 10½ A. M
Friday, " 25, 7½ A. M	Friday, " 25, 11½ A. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 6 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6

THE FINANCES.

Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox at Concert Hall Last Evening.

Last evening Concert Hall was crowded on the occasion of an address by Hon. S. S. Cox, ex-Congressman of Ohio, on "The Business Condition of the Country." The meeting was organized by the selection of William C. Patterson, Esq., as President, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Patterson introduced the speaker in a few remarks to the audience, after which he proceeded as follows:—

Gentlemen:—I remember once to have heard performed a play called the *Benoiton Family*—a fast family. Throughout all the shiftings of the scene the leading personage, "Madame Benoiton," is always inquired after, but does not appear. She is always about to go out or expected to return. We may be allowed to inquire of our radical rulers, on this of all days of the year, after the leading feature of American Republicanism. May we not ask in an humble way after the American Constitution? It is really the head of our political family. As this is its natal day, and this city its birthplace, our radical friends will not think it treason if I make a few allusions to its birth and its function. In pursuance of a resolution of the Congress of the Confederation, of the 21st of February, 1787, the Convention was appointed which met in this city; that Convention adopted the Constitution; it was submitted to the several States, and ratified by Pennsylvania on the 12th of December, 1787. It bore the great name of Washington! It was signed by such names as Sherman, King, Hamilton, Dayton, Franklin, Wilson, Morris, Ingersoll, Clymer, Madison, Rutledge, and Pinckney. These were the organic law-makers of our republic. I disdain to speak of the Constitution coddlers of this time in the same breath. They gave us a matchless instrument. It was the refinement of human polity. It has been the theme of the philosophic minds of the world since, as it embodied all the wisdom and eliminated all unwisdom of the ages before its appearance. It supplied the defects of the Articles of Confederation. It did more. It reconciled all local and commercial diversities. It gave national unity. This unity lasted. It lasted until the mad zealotry of sections, North and South, embroiled the unwilling people. It was sought, first by hate and then by war, to sever the bonds of constitutional union. It is now sought again to undo the great work of 1787 by fresh invasions upon the integrity and harmony of the Federal system. What a rash advance upon the truth of history and the genius of those who made our Government has been made since eighty-one years ago this day! When the Convention sent out its rescript to the Congress, with the Constitution for ratification, it was urged that the only desideratum in a national government was the power to make war, peace, and treaties, and to levy taxes and regulate commerce. So jealous were they of these powers, that the fathers divided the trust among three organizations. They called on the States to make sacrifices of State pride and individual liberty for these objects. The States responded. Said Washington:—"In this system is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, national existence." So it was. So it is to-day! I wish to-night that the 17th of September could be held sacred to the memory of the immortal names and the grand deeds of those who made and ratified the Constitution. I find among those who ratified such Pennsylvanians as Benjamin Rush, James Wilson, and Frederick A. Muhlenberg. They were men who looked forward, not to a confined area for our Government, but to a cordon of "uniformed States, which were to be inhabited by myriads of our race." When Mr. Wilson proposed to ratify the Constitution in the Pennsylvania Convention, his first thought was one now so unusual—of political and Christian charity. "Diversity of sentiment demanded a spirit of mutual forbearance and conciliation." It was as indispensable then as it is now. Concession and sacrifice were held to be absolutely necessary to the expanding quality of the United States Government; expanding in only one direction—the expanse of its defined and limited powers over new and forming States! The great elements of national unity were secured; the States were strengthened, and by their strength the Union grew. We became strong against all the world, for we fulfilled what Pennsylvania in adopting the Constitution promised, "salutary permanency in magistracy and stability in the laws." Alas! what a fall since then, under radical dispensations!

This was our happy Union till 1861. Then radicalism began its work. The reptile bored into the mound, the fierce waters rushed in with violence, and to-day the remnant only of the best system of human government stands as a warning against excess and corruption.

I do not come here to you to speak so much about politics as of the direful effects which this excess produces upon business. I am just from Maine—where I have seen the whole coast denuded of its ship-yards and foreign tonnage by radical rule; and it comes home to my apprehension that other interests will tumble into the same abyss under the same burdens and excesses. Constitutions were intended to save and protect, not to pester, harass, oppress, and repress. Our Constitution, so matchless for its reserved powers, and so wonderful in the division and checks upon its granted powers, has been utterly set at naught in war and peace by the dominant party. That party cannot reconcile the sections, States, or races in the Union. It is not in harmony with our organism as a government.

To perceive why the radical policy has failed, and why it will fail when completed, involves an inquiry into the nature and character of our Union. As by the violation of these laws war came, so by their observance, and by that alone, will peace come. As the immediate cause of the war was the assertion of a right to throw off the paramount Federal authority and withdraw States, so the cause of the present discontent is the practical assertion of the right of Congress paramount to the organic law—to keep States out—to regulate the conditions of their pretended admission, to intermeddle in their suffrage, and to carry on what legislation they require by citizens of other States, not familiar with their needs.

RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

Here Mr. Cox discussed at length the relations of the States to the Federal Government, and illustrated the radical revolutionary policy by the Reconstruction acts. These acts give all control over the States to Congress, and create military power as its instrument.

The construction and execution of these laws is not confided to the proper civil officers or those trained in the law. The will of any petty officer or soldier who chooses to set up his interpretation is made, by express enactment, judicial, executive, and legislative. Of course the officer plays fantastic tricks, which are only relieved from the ridiculous by the terrible consequences in which they involve all that is dear in life and precious in liberty.

To compass this kind of precarious reconstruction, upon which the Republican platform congratulates us, Congress subverts the original plan of the Government. The division of power, State and Federal, is obliterated. The distribution of powers among the Federal departments is wiped out. The trinity of co-equal departments, checking each other, is transformed into a unity of despotism. The Executive is hobbled. The veto power is assassinated by the partisan removal of enough members to make the minority less than one-third. The pardoning power of the President is usurped. His power of appointing officers and commanding the army is destroyed. He is only saved from decapitation by one vote! He is again threatened because of his recent vetoes!

The Supreme Court begins to consider the status of States. The question is properly before them. At once the Court is threatened with subversion and cowed into submission. Our complex machinery, so nice in its adjustments and perfect in its fitness, with the delicacy of a chronometer and the energy of an engine, is thus deranged, and the only hope of restoration, citizens, is in the skill and patriotism of the Democratic organization, who have learned in the schools of the old master builders, who builded for us better than they knew, and far better than their descendants understand or practice!

You might readily infer the particular evils incident to these organic changes. Read the Reconstruction acts as they are interpreted South by the satraps. Bayonets regulating private debts; the military deposing State and municipal officers; the elevation to office of vagabonds from other States; the installation of negroes in the place of whites; the police under military control; the epaulettes giving the law in military commissions and supplanting the judicature of the States; all in subversion of the rights of habeas corpus and fair trial, secured for eight hundred years, to our race, and finally, as the climax, admitting States—never out—on condition that they lose their right forever thereafter to revoke negro suffrage, and that their suffrages shall be given on the oath of the suffragan that he will never dispute negro equality!

Mr. Cox then referred to the "peace" which General Grant demands, and which has not come. He asked why our flag floated from camps, arsenals, and forts, as emblem of misrule and repression? Is this be our condition South, who is to blame?

I will tell you who is *not* to blame. At the end of the war, the States South were ready for reconciliation. It was their sectional and our national need. The soldiers of the South were content; the people were tired of war; the ground was sated with blood; even the old politicians sought again the old offices, under the old system. From President Johnson and General Grant alike came the word, in December, 1865, that the "mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith." "Slavery and secession," said General Grant, "are regarded as settled." He insisted that "the Southern citizens were anxious to return to self-government in the Union as soon as possible." Was this mere whitewash or fact? Who has robbed us of the fruits of victories bought with such a price? Was there reconciliation needed from the judicial or executive departments towards the South? No. Justice was satisfied. No scaffolds were required. Even good Mr. Greeley went bail for the Rebel chief. The Executive gave amnesty. Only the hyena and other "beasts" prowled among charred ruins and grass-covered graves ravening for prey and reprisal. The reconciliation was cordial between the people. The Executive was earnest in his efforts. He had no power, even by his vetoes, to stop the legislation of Congress if it were sincere in conciliation. All that was wanted was what Mr. Lincoln said ought to have been "compelled" by an amendment to the Constitution: Representatives from the South on the floor of Congress. The alienation would thus have been spanned with a bridge of gold, and the Constitution would have furnished the arches for its construction. The Executive had a plan which harmonized with the Constitution. The Supreme Court, as we now know, would have approved. But Congress, by means of secret caucuses and reconstruction committees, impeded all the efforts of Governors, people, Legislatures, assisted by the departments at Washington, who were ready to bind anew their practical relations, by means of members elect to Congress, and with their good will and allegiance to the old Government.

It was Congress which refused their admission as a solution of the problem, and proposed a dilatory, monstrous, inconsistent, proscriptive ban against amnesty, Union, and peace. Now that chaos has come from it, the country is tickled and taunted in a Republican platform with gratulations on the marvellous success of reconstruction!

It is between this plan of Congress, which settles nothing permanently, and the plan of the Constitution, which is a settlement in form and fact, that furnishes the theme of political debate. Which plan shall be the election of the people? I do not ask an impassionate or biased opinion between them. The only question is—"What is best, not for parties, not for soldiers, not for General Grant in gratitude for martial services rendered with rare ability—but what is best for the country?"

Before considering why the dominant party has failed to reconcile and rebuild, let me ask whether the discontent at the South now existing has not grown more bitter with each day's delay since General Grant's report in 1865? Wisdom would say, "Look at the fact of discontent and obliterate its existence." The reasons for this bitter feeling South may be fallacious; the people may have no just cause for it; but so long as the discontent exists, it is a menace to peace and a source of danger. There are reasons paramount why the discontent should be appeased. Is it a valid reason for prolonging trouble that it is waxing? When grievances grow is there not more reason for assuaging them? There was some wit, but no wisdom, in the remark of Judge Busteed, that he would keep the States South out in the cold till their teeth chattered to the music of the Union. He would increase their discontent, and, of course, add new burdens for their further repression. Discontent in communities is the source of crime, laziness, social discord, and personal unsafety. Already secret societies, associations, conspiracies, curses of every kind, and outrages of every hue, taking the course of hostility between the races, keeping capital from the Southern borders and industry paralyzed, are unsettling so much of the established order as the war even did not disturb. These things characterize the situation South. Why they exist, why military tyranny, the absence of civil restraint, and the domination of the untutored classes should produce such results, is a social problem which history and science may solve. But our election is not as to the philosophy, but as to the fact. The skilful surgeon does not inquire into the legal or moral elements of the fray in which his patient has been maimed. He goes to the wound and applies the knife. With all respect to General Grant, I do not see the remedy for our civil disorders in the use of his sword, however skilful its thrust and brilliant its flash. Its sheath would be worth more. The distribution of arms—now in process of being passed by Congress—to the South, indicates that our first General has not laid aside the symbols of his profession. "Let us have arms," say the negroes. "Let us have peace," says the General; and he gives them arms. He holds his own election at the point of the sword. Our diseases require far other treatment. We require constitutional remedies. We want them backed by the public opinion which Webster said was stronger than bayonets, which General Blair invokes, and which, to guilty apprehensions, looks so like revolution. These remedies will come, when that opinion bears into the Executive chair Horatio Seymour.

Now, gentlemen, we all know that our business interests will not be preserved unless there is production, consumption, and exchange in the country. Transportation, railways, sea-going ships, everything of that kind must grow. We must have, however, peace and contentment in the country. As a natural deduction from that premise, allow me to say that it is almost impossible, under the present state of taxation, with our immense and growing debt, for us to have that production and consumption until we study economy. As Governor Seymour said, and said so truly, that when we can get peace, economy, and union, then we may calculate to lessen our taxation; then we can do justice to the bondholder, and do justice to the tax-payer; and then, then only, can we bring up our greenback currency to its proper value in sterling coin, and make that miserable currency redeemable in the legal tender of the Constitution. (Applause and three cheers for Horatio Seymour.)

Have our Republican friends studied economy? Did Congress? Why did they not commence the practice of economy right in the halls of Congress? The expenses of the last Congress, about $700,000 per annum, were double those of three years ago. The taxes of this nation, in the last three years, have run up to over $1,500,000,000—equivalent to nearly all the taxes of this Government from its beginning in 1777 down to 1861, lacking only $200,000,000. This year they tax the people about $400,000,000; $130,000,000 go to pay the interest on the debt; $130,000,000 go to sustain an army and bureau! which to me seems a domestic soup-ladle that they run down South! (Laughter.) This makes $260,000,000, equivalent, as any man will tell you, to nearly the value of all our wheat raised in this country; enough to build two railroads to the Pacific, and the remainder goes towards the contingent expenses of the Government. We have raised enough in the last three years to have paid nearly half the national debt! And where has it all gone to? Some one told me that it went into the carpet-bags travelling through the South!

Mr. Crow, of your State, told the people of Pennsylvania that nobody paid the taxes but the rich men who had money, and that the poor man paid none. Now, it strikes me that the great bulk of taxation in this country falls upon the poor and industrious man. You can buy nothing—the food that you eat, the clothes that you wear, or the tools with which you earn your livelihood—without being taxed. The sugar plantations have been devastated, and now the people pay millions for imported sugar. The radicals tell you that they do not tax your wages. I know they don't, but they tax all your wages buy. You cannot make as much off $2·50 and $3·50 a day now as you could off $1·50 and $2 a day some years ago; and all because of this burdensome tax, want of economy, and that unparalleled extravagance which has destroyed the nation.

If the business men of Philadelphia want to get at the secret of the depression of business, let them go down to the foundation, and see why it is that labor does not pay as it used to pay, and then they will see why it is that transportation and sales have have so largely fallen off in this country.

I have just returned from a trip to Maine, where the Democrats have made the noblest fight that ever was made! (Great applause.) And where, on a fair fight, made on national issues, and not the fight made last year about the liquor and constabulary, the Democrats have gained enough, that, with the same ratio, and the same increase in the Presidential election, Maine will bear her issue with Seymour and Blair. (Great applause.) While I was up in that State, I had occasion to learn many things which interest you, for Philadelphia was once, if not now, a great commercial port. I tell you, that from one end of Maine to the other, blessed as it is with its magnificent forests and harbors, five times as great as all England can boast, with twenty-five hundred miles of sea coast, with ship-yards from Passamaquoddy to Kittery, where they used to make ships by the hundred, now, from one extremity to the other, there is business depression. There are but four little barques building upon the stocks, and all the ship-yards are deserted and idle! The stevedores, builders, mates, and seamen are all either idle or gone, and the old art for which Maine prided herself is fallen into decay, and the commercial business of our country is departing from our shores. There is nothing done in the foreign business with our own bottoms, whereas ten years ago we carried in our ships all our imports and exports with the exception of about one-fifth.

Three-fourths of our commerce is now transacted through the the medium of foreign ships. Let that speak to our Republican friends! England has increased her tonnage in ten years from four to nine millions; France, from one to three millions, while our country has decreased its tonnage, all through radical misrule, repression, and taxation. We have fallen off one-half in our tonnage, and all the business is passing under foreign control.

Let us economize! The first thing to do is to strike out that Negro Bureau—to lift off the burden of the army incumbrance and expense, so that industry and honest labor should not be needlessly taxed and oppressed.

The Republican party, after over three years of failure and delay, finds its power on the wane. Great States, east and west, fly from it as from leprosy. Hence, it added a resolution to its late platform—on motion of General Schurz—"commending magnanimity and forbearance towards Rebels who co-operated with"—whom? What? With the country? With the Constitution? With the States all? Not with "us!" Their test for the removal of disqualifications is their own partisanship. It is not patriotism. Of course, such a test as the elections South have determined cuts off from participation in the Government the great body of the best informed whites. This commendation of magnanimity is a tricky flash of rhetoric, if not an ironic taunt. It was proven to be empty when it was sought to incorporate Houston, of Alabama, and Jones, of Tennessee, in the amnesty bill. They were Democrats, and hence no grace for them.

Mr. Cox then discussed at length the fiscal questions, advocated equal taxation of all property, whether in bonds or not; denounced the greenback issue as a fraud on labor, urged the reduction of expenditures and the return to the Democratic days of economy and hard money. He said the debt was growing; the cost of government is now $14, when it was the year before the war but $1 60 per head; that whereas it only cost us seventeen thousand millions for seventy-two years before 1861, it has cost us the same—lacking two hundred millions—for three years past of radical rule. He pointed out various ways in which economy could be practiced; beginning with Congress, bureaus, and army. He said it had been proven that our commerce was dead. This was an evidence that production was dying. Our very skill even in agriculture is failing. The burdens of radical taxation incumber the land. We are already a third-rate power in ships and commerce. Our imports are growing beyond our exports, with the lapse of time. Our bonds are going abroad. We are paying tribute to nabobs, absentees, and capitalists. There is only one relief for men of business and men of patriotism. It is in a change. The old quack should be dismissed. A new physician should be called. In all that gives stability to industry, freedom to trade, standards to currency, equality in taxation, economy in administration, self-government to States peace to the Union; at home, peace—abroad, peace and glory—in all that makes up a law-abiding and Constitution-revering party—the Democracy will stand in the next seventy years, as it has in the seventy years before the war, as a wall of adamant against the waves of radicalism! It is this party that has made our land great and our Government strong, not by the collisions of civil war, but by the cultivation of concord. Under the control of Democracy, we should, before now, have had this whole continent banded under a federal head, holding half our hemisphere, as gravity holds the stars, by the system of constitutional law.

Before the war the Democracy strove to save the nation with earnest, patriotic, and peaceful endeavors. During the war it commanded its sons to the field with melancholy pride: and it gave its sweetest blood to the cause, as it had given its kindest counsels. Horatio Seymour, by his speeches and his administration in New York, is a fair type and noble illustration of Democratic patriotism. His record is crystalline. In vain slander assails it. He, like the party whose exponent he is, accepted the results of the war as they were declared, as in honor bound, and in the spirit of Christian amnesty, "with malice to none, charity to all to bind up the nation's wounds, and to do all that may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and all nations." In this spirit the Democracy intend to contend. If they fail, then the stars in their courses are against them. If they succeed, the spirit of Christ will temper the people, and all that is forgiving and good will encompass the Constitution as sentinels for its guard and its sweet honor. Then, over and out of the cataract seething and foaming with the passions engendered by our civil strife, there will spring, like hope—

"A radiant arch, that with prismatic dyes,
Links North to South: its keystone in the skies."

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This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 8 21 1m

N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

FILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, reopens on MONDAY, September 14. Catalogues can be had at the School-house by personal application or by post.

T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

8 28 fm4t 9 9 wfm6t

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.

9 7 mwf4w

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1162 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwf1m*

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

8 27 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

SINGING CLASSES FOR LADIES AND Gentlemen. Terms, $10 per quarter of 12 weeks. A. R. TAYLOR, No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

9 17 6t*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 568 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS BELL, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of fund in Court arising from sale of real estate of decedent under proceedings in partition, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 21, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 405 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

9 11 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10m wf rp

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS, No 11 North SIXTH Street.

2 mw12

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 239 DOCK Street.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Twenty-third and South streets the fixtures of a Distillery, consisting of three Copper Stills, three Worms, one Doubler, lot of empty Hogsheads, etc., seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphey, for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.

9 16 10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing to a hundred different forms, totally eradicated: mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

Deposits received, and interest allowed.

Gold loaned. Collections made.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 11f

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO. FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

NARR & LADNER,

No. 30 South THIRD Street,

DEALERS IN

GOLD,

STOCKS, and

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit sold on all parts of Europe.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 8 29 2m

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 103, And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 29

E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET,

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS CURTAINS, SILVER-PLATED WARE BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 53, N. Eleventh street, corner of Green, the entire elegant furniture Catalogues now ready. 9 18 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

EIGHTEENTH AND SUMMER STREETS, N. E. corner—Elegant Residence, Stable and Coach-house, and large Lot.

GARDEN STATION, Chester county—Country Seat and Farm, 91 acres.

GERMAN, No. 23—Brick Dwelling.

SECOND, No. 704, below Shippen—Store and Dwelling.

ARCH, No. 2004—Modern Residence.

NINTH (North), No. 215—Business Location.

MASTER, No. 1818—Modern Dwelling.

TENTH (North), No. 723—Modern Dwelling.

TWENTY-FIRST (North), Nos. 1341 and 1343—Modern Dwellings.

ARCH, No. 827—Store and Dwelling

LINDEN, No. 222, Germantown, N. J.—Brick Dwelling.

RICHMOND, No. 241—Brick Dwelling.

BEACH, Nos. 1071 and 1073—Two Dwellings.

DELAWARE AVENUE, Nos. 1072 and 1074—Two Dwellings.

TENTH (South), No. 526—Modern Dwelling.

FOURTH (North), No. 1419—Brick Dwelling.

GROUND RENTS—$86 a year.

GROUND RENT—$36 a year.

100 shares American Button-hole Company.

1 share Southern Mail Steamship Co., par $250.

1 share Point Breeze Park Association.

$1000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Catalogues now ready. [9 18 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning, [9 15 5t

September 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, also,

EMBROIDERIES, HDKFS., ETC.,

of a favorite importation, embracing—

Full lines 4-8 and 5-8 hemstitched hdkfs.

Full lines lace hdkfs., infants' waists etc.

Full lines Hamburg edgings and insertions.

Full lines embroidered trimmings.

Full lines embroidered sets, and linen collars and cuffs.

ALSO,

80 PIECES PARIS MERINOS,
25 CASES BRITISH DRESS GOODS,

ALSO,

A full line of long and square VIENNA BROCHE SHAWLS of a popular make, in open and field centres [9 18 2t

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Sept 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 16 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday morning,

Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 18 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 tf

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,

On Monday morning,

September 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, a prime and desirable assortment of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans etc.,

Also, Women's, Misses' and Children's city made goods. 9 17 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 429 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 2124 Spring Garden street.

ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2124 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant walnut and plush drawing-room suit; 2 handsome satin walnut chamber furniture; oak chamber set; 3 suits fine cut age furniture; fine toned rosewood piano-forte, nearly new; handsome English Brussels, imperial, and Ingrain carpets; fine spring mattresses; blankets, china, kitchen utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 9 16 5t

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

On Friday evening,

September 25, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 429 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a collection of Fine Oil Paintings, handsomely framed. The collection comprises eighty pictures of a varied and pleasing character.

Will be on exhibition two days previous to sale. [1t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10 40 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8 20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9 25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11 50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8 35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9 50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6 25 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7 45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10 50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 10 15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 7 00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 7 35 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8 15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 5 00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 1 11

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville 3 15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8 15 A. M. and 3 15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8 15 A. M and 3 15 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8 15 A. M., 3 15, 3 30, and 6 00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent. 9 15

Autumnal Fashions in Philadelphia.

Fashion seems to have at length reached the point at which it has been aiming for several seasons, and the ladies of our republic will this winter appear in the costume of the time of Louis Fifteenth. The simple and primitive idea, stripped of all the mysteries of the modistes, seems to be a dress having a reasonably short skirt, over which is placed another having a train, which train is drawn up in folds, loops, and all sorts of fanciful methods, presenting unlimited opportunities for trimming and all species of ornamentation.

We have been accustomed to similar styles upon the prima donna of the opera and the tragedy queen of the stage, and the *modes* now offered for the approval of the public will, we think, be generally stigmatized as too theatrical. But of course our eyes will become used to such sights, and human nature is blessed with a wondrous power of adapting itself to circumstances.

Quaint as the new panier dress is in form, there is grace in its sweeping folds, a sort of majesty of amplitude strikingly different from the trigness and business-like aspect of the short suits worn during the last spring. The fashion will succeed, for it is becoming and striking; but it will be necessarily restricted to full dress and those leisurely ladies who are able to wear it.

To heighten the effect and grace of this costume, the under and over portions may be of contrasting colors or different fabrics. Thus the under part may be of green and white striped silk, while the upper is of plain green. The upper part or tunic may also be made of lace or thin white muslin tortured into the most amazing convolutions, while beneath is a fancy colored robe, either high or low-necked. The puffs or folds forming the panier are also supposed to need an external support to keep them in place, and therefore scarf-ends and sashes, tied in fanciful forms at the back or side, can be added in endless profusion, fuss, and flutter.

In conformity with this historical revival comes the Watteau dress. This is a picturesque adaptation of the queenly train, the fulness starting at the neck but confined to the corsage, permitting the belt defining the slenderness of the plain waist in front to pass beneath the folds behind, so that the grace of the shape is uninjured by the ampleness of the drapery. This Watteau style is adapted to both low and high corsages and to cloaks.

Fichus, or what by the uninitiated would be called scarfs and small capes, belong to these modes. The portraits of Marie Antoinette familiarize us with the form, which is a graceful scarf or small cape crossing over the breast and extending into long ends, which pass round the waist and are tied behind, as if to support the folds of the panier. Innumerable are the variations of this fundamental idea of the fichu. They vary in size from a mere band of trimming to a cape of considerable dimensions; some also are adorned with hoods of different shapes, and in some cases the lappets or ends that tie behind are so enlarged as to simulate a double skirt.

The complexity of the costume of course leads to many more simple contrivances by which the same effect is gained by other means. The panier folds can be formed in a detached portion and added to the train, trimmings can also be made to resemble or supply the place of the multiplication of skirts.

That most rich and beautiful fabric, the old changeable silk, is also revived under the new name of chameleon. From the gorgeous displays in the windows it is to be judged that they will be the favorite style of the winter. The shifting shades of green and gold, blue and crimson, yellow, with black or brown, and all the endless combinations permissible in this fabric, have a variable grace denied to the coloring of the richest defined figures, spots, or stripes.

These silks are shown everywhere as gay, and glancing as the plumage of a bird, but abound at Rickey, Sharp & Co.'s, who pay a special attention to silk; at Proctor's there is also a fine array. The chameleon dyes also extend to poplins and serges, of which Edwin Hall, Curwen Stoddard, Thomas, and Strawbridge & Clothier exhibit a great variety both in style and quality.

Trimmings are indeed "too numerous to mention;" everything seems allowable and in profusion—ribbon, fringe, laces, puffs, ruffles, singly and in combination. A new style of fringe at Mrs. Binder's is very striking and peculiar—the wide beading of a solid ground has a flower or rich figure in high colors, and matched inserting has the effect of a robe trimming upon a plain silk. At this house are also some dainty robes in which a two-years' Miss may well contest the prize for dress with her mother. A white pique underskirt, embroidered or braided, with an over shorter skirt in buff pique was especially pretty.

The rapid changes in fashion are causing one important alteration in ornamentation. Jewelry must also assume fitting styles and shapes. Combinations of gilt and steel are very effective, lighting up particularly well at night. A variety of different styles are exhibited at Bailey's, and Caldwell has also a fine array of the sets—combs, hair bands, necklaces, lockets, ear-rings, breast-pins, and bracelets, which are also expected to follow suit. Painted jewelry is also very pretty, viz., paintings on silk set in gold, jet or pearls. But perhaps the daintiest of all for light evening dress is formed of flowers, a wreath for the head, a necklace of blossoms fastened around the neck, with a small bouquet to serve as a breast-pin.

The crowning wonder, the winter bonnet, is still a question of doubt. Milliners must be exonerated from the old sweeping charge that women cannot keep a secret. Fearful rumors prevail that bonnets are to be—small, whatever that may mean, when we had hoped that we had already reached the minimum. But the matter will remain a mystery until "Opening Day" bursts upon us in all its glory.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—Our Philadelphia Magazine keeps well to the front with the best of its numerous rivals, and the October number which has just been issued, is above the usual average in merit. The table of contents shows a sufficient variety, and a hasty glance through the different articles indicates that they are written in an attractive style, and treat of interesting subjects. Mrs. Davis' novel of "Dolijas Gailbraith" is concluded in the present number. "Tom the Tinker," by Robert P. Nevin, gives the history of the famous whisky war in the western part of Pennsylvania during the administration of President Washington. Mr. Charles Astor Bristed discusses in a philosophical and impartial manner the dispute between the advocates of classical and practical educational theories in his second paper on the "Dispute about Liberal Education." "Vox Populi," by Watson Ambruster, is an inquiry as to how far the system of the elective franchise as exercised in this country gives a full expression to the voice of the people. "About Strength," by Walter Wells, has some sensible suggestions about physical training, and "The Englishman as a Natural Curiosity" is an amusing sketch, the main idea of which is indicated by the title. "The Mannerings," by Miss Louisa Dorr, and "A Photographer's Story," by Lucy Hamilton Hopper, are good short stories, and January Searle's sketch, "Of Woodcock and the Hunting of Them," is written in a pleasant vein. The poetry is only so-so, the best piece being "Under the Pine," Mr. Paul H. Hayne's tribute to the memory of Henry Timrod. The "Monthly Gossip" has some amusing anecdotes and pleasant bits of information, but this department is susceptible of improvement. The book reviews are good, as far as they go, but we would like to see more attention paid to this department in this, as well as our other magazines.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.—Duffield Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street, sends us the October number of *Putnam's Magazine*. The table of contents presents an acceptable variety. "Up and Down Mont Blanc," by a New York merchant, is on a somewhat trite subject; but it is well written. "Waiting" is a pleasant little story of Chicago life, and "The Land of the Troubadours" gives a fine description of Cannes and its neighborhood. The other contributions are as follows:—"Farther," "St. Beuve, the Critic," "Mine Oyster," "The Maple Tree," "The Protestant Protest Against Protestantism," a continuation of the story "Too True," "Louis Napoleon and His Empire," "A Brilliant Affair," "Pacific Railroad Grants," "In Time," "University Life in Germany," and the monthly chronicle of events, book reviews, fine art notices, and "Table Talk."

WHY PENDLETON GOES TO ILLINOIS.—The Springfield, Ill., *Journal* says:—"There is a rumor on the street, quietly whispered around among the Copperheads, that Mr. Pendleton is very much chagrined at General McClernand's publication of his private despatch about 'the condition of our canvass in Ohio.' He has sent, it is said, a stinging rebuke to that gentleman for his stupidity in allowing his telegram to get into the newspapers—a thing which he never contemplated—and which has already had a most depressing effect upon the already desperate 'condition' of the Ohio Democracy. Mr. George Shutt was immediately sent on as a special envoy to make the necessary explanations and apologies to Mr. Pendleton, and thereupon, in order as far as possible to repair damages, he finally consented under a sort of protest, to come to Illinois."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE WHISKY PUNCH KING.—The New York papers recently recorded the death of an extraordinary individual, without, however, giving any memoir of him, though his career, in many respects, was checkered and remarkable. David Patullo, or Pat Yewlow, as his Irish friends called him sometimes, when inquiring after his symposium, varying the designation to Pat You-know, the celebrated Whisky Punch King, is the personage alluded to, and for many years his establishment has been one of the most noted places in New York. It was, in truth, far better known than that of the "Wickedest Man," and though quite as dirty, or it possible more so, was far more respectable. David dealt in a demoralizing commodity, but he was strictly respectable, and a man of honor in his transactions.

David Patullo was born in the county of Forfar, in Scotland, about sixty-one years ago. In his youth, along with another brother, he was apprenticed to one Hutcheson, an extensive grocer and liquor dealer in its leading town of Dundee, where, on termination of their apprenticeship, the two commenced business in the same capacity. They were, however, unsuccessful; and being a haughty man, David could not brook the idea of failure. He accordingly sold off everything, and with his brother migrated to New York about the year 1830. Here he entered upon the same business, confining his operations solely to liquors; but, though they sold only those of the finest quality, fortune for many years refused to smile upon their efforts. He confined himself chiefly to wholesale or family business, and as he never stirred from his den, and was too haughty to solicit patronage, small success attended his efforts. The younger brother, a man of much less decided character, took this so seriously to heart that, in an hour of despondency, he committed suicide by cutting his throat, and the other seemed upon the point of following his example, when some kindly neighbors came in to condole with him. It was a cold winter day, and the poor afflicted man offered them a glass of whisky. They suggested the addition of a little hot water, and David thereupon made a glass of such whisky punch as they had never, in the whole course of their lives, tasted before. It was the genuine Usquebaugh Glenlivat, or Farintosh, wholly unadulterated, and they not only smacked their lips after drinking it but requested another glass. David made it, but refused to accept any pay. Next day they returned and requested a repetition of the dose. David again complied, and again was for taking no money. But they insisted on paying, though he would accept no more than the cost of the ingredients. Day after day, however, they returned, and brought others with them. Patullo, at their suggestion, made a slight addition to the price, sufficient to allow him a small remuneration: and this was the source of the foundation of the celebrated "Cobweb Hall," as his establishment was called in consequence of its filth, and the fortune of fully five hundred thousand dollars which its recent proprietor has lately left.

Patullo soon added to his whisky store liquors of every description, and there the public was sure of obtaining the commodity unadulterated. With a strange perversity, however, he now gave up the family trade and dealt solely in the retail business. Every species of alcoholic production was to be had on his premises, and all of the purest description. But he was not a good judge of any liquor except whisky and ale. Hence his wines and brandies were of an inferior order, and the former indeed were rarely called for by the rough customers who frequented his bar. Whisky and ale were what they called for, and at half-price they obtained both, in a style superior to that presented at any other establishment in the city. Neither the Astor House, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, nor the St. Nicholas could produce such a glass of whisky punch as David did, and hence aristocratic customers from each daily came down to taste his beverage—an honor which he received with grim satisfaction, as he insisted on their taking their places along with the other customers, dirty enough, at his bar.

A few years ago his original den was burned down, in consequence of a fire in the neighborhood, and David removed to larger premises, but still kept them dirty as ever. He was persuaded, however, now to add a few chairs to the place—for his customers hitherto, if desirous of sitting down, for the purpose of more satisfactorily imbibing the steaming beverage, were obliged to content themselves with the ends of barrels, and he also added, for his own benefit, his countryman Bennett's newspaper. Latterly the *World* was superadded for his own exclusive delight, for David was an intense Democrat—so intense, in fact, that he threatened to leave the country in disgust if President Lincoln were re-elected. But reading was what he did not encourage, as it was likely to interfere with the sale of liquors.

In this manner the fame and the trade of his establishment daily increased, and David had at last a force of half-a-dozen men who did nothing but draw ale and brew whisky punches as fast as if their arms were going by machinery. He scorned ever to participate in the action himself, but stood grimly looking on at one end of the counter as if he were wholly unconcerned. There the figure of a fine-looking man might have been observed, with features far more elegantly chiselled than the vaunted ones of Hoffman, the Mayor of New York, clad in fashionable pants and vest, with an elegant white chapeau, but a most villanous ragged coat; for David was thus ready to start in his barouche and pair at 4 o'clock, after previously drawing up at the St. Nicholas, or any other of the fashionable hotels where he invariably dwelt, to take his drive in the Central Park, or to eject any of his unruly customers, as the case might be, and the urgency of the matter require. He was a quiet man, however, and avoided all display, holding the fashionable world equally in contempt on the one hand, and never interfering with his customers, unless they were unusually inebriated, on the other. The only show he made was that of a magnificent gold snuff-box, so large and costly that one would have supposed it a present from some corporation, or host of friends at least, for some valuable public services rendered, or some fascinating society long enjoyed. On inquiry, however, we learned that it was a present from David Patullo to David Patullo himself, for, always somewhat cynical, he eventually became intensely selfish.

The only other subjects that engrossed his attention were one or two sulky and savage dogs, which invariably were kept on the premises for the purpose of keeping disorderly customers in awe. One of them was a Russian blood-hound, for which Baruum had given him a high prize, with a view, it was supposed, of attempting to get on his blind side. But David, though proud of the bauble, was not to be hoodwinked, and the great showman's advances were repelled, as were those of almost every other person. He had now become intensely misanthropical, and the collar of the other dog bore the inscription:—"I am D. Patullo's dog, pray whose dog are you?"

David, it has already been mentioned, was an ardent Democrat. Like too many of his countrymen, more especially the English, he signalized or disgraced himself by coming over from a free, or nominally free, country, to give in his adhesion to slavery here. He took, as already stated, Abraham Lincoln's first election so seriously to heart as to threaten to leave the country in the event of its repetition, and he was so proud that he steadfastly kept his word. He made a tour of Europe, travelling *en magnifico*, and he was such a splendid-looking man that he was supposed to be some prince travelling in disguise. Old associations, however, proved too powerful for him, and he returned to superintend the sale of whisky punches in Duane street, where a few days ago he died, leaving no one, so far as is yet known, to inherit his wealth.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Assaulting a Policeman—A Highway Robbery—Larceny of a Pocket-Book—Abduction.

—Sergeant Haws, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, is the most unfortunate of the whole police force—scarcely a week passing over his head without some one assaulting him. Yesterday, while walking along Richmond street, he came across a boisterous individual giving the name of John Donovan. In attempting to take him into custody the Sergeant was pretty roughly handled. He, however, locked up the accused, and subsequently gave him a hearing before Alderman Neill, who gave him a passport to prison.

—A Lancasterian arrived in the city, and, while seeing the sights, drank a little too much of whisky. He wandered through the streets, and at 3 o'clock this morning found himself at Eighth and Walnut streets. He then started for the hotel, at which he was stopping, but on reaching Duponceau street was knocked down and robbed of a watch and $20 in money. Cornelius Boyer was arrested shortly after on the charge of being implicated, and being identified by the resident of Lancaster, was committed in default of $1000 bail by Alderman Swift.

—On Wednesday last William Fink was robbed of his pocket-book, containing $15, on Girard avenue, below Twelfth street. After obtaining the article the thief ran, and, being closely pursued, threw the book and money over a neighboring fence. It was recovered, and John Whalen was afterwards arrested for committing the theft. He was held to answer by Alderman Hood.

—Considerable excitement was caused in the early part of the week in the northern part of the Twenty-fourth Ward by the disappearance of Henry Marr, aged seven years, from the home of his father, Zachariah Marr. The police were notified of the fact, and policeman Bartlemas, of the Ninth District, was intrusted with the matter. He obtained some clue of the child, and yesterday morning found him at the house of Robert Paist, in Delaware county, about four miles from Morgan's Corner. Being called to an account, Mr. Paist stated that he had picked up the little fellow off the road near his residence, and had taken him in charge, with the expectation of seeing him advertised in the papers. The policeman, on arriving in the city, arrested a man named Lutz, on the charge of abduction. Lutz is the driver of a milk wagon, and it is alleged took the child in his vehicle on the pretense of giving him a ride, and after driving him around put him out on the roadside. The accused was locked up for a hearing.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."—Our city ice carts are sad, and their drivers melancholy. They have encountered the cold breath of September. But a week since overheated youngsters with parched mouths, itching for something cool, were stealthily pursuing the wagons in the hope of evading the eye of the man on the hind step—and pilfering a bit of the refreshing "cargo." We came across several of the teams this morning—but not a kid followed them. The horses couldn't get up a sweat—the ice no longer steamed—the drivers didn't throw wide the collars of their shirts, according to their wont. Dearth of customers made their humor "blue"—and the biting air made their noses "blue." Yet shivering with your coat buttoned to the throat, it made you cross to see the cold things on their way up the street.

—Brown is a radical—Jones is a Democrat. They both live in the same ward. As the ward always goes strong on Brown's side, he is politically tender of Jones' feelings. They met on the corner this morning, when Jones defiantly asked:—"Say, Brown, how do you think our candidate is going to run?" Brown complacently replies:—"Very well, sir. No doubt of it, sir—not the least. I see he is running round the whole ward to get voters already. He is good on the run, sir—very good."

—Agreeably to a resolution adopted by the Union Republican City Executive Committee, the Union Republican citizens of Philadelphia assemble in their respective election divisions this evening, for the purpose of forming division organizations. Turn out, all! The importance of having these associations thoroughly and efficiently organized cannot be overestimated.

—There has been a "foul" atmosphere in Philadelphia for the past two weeks, whatever the almanacs may say to the contrary. The "Walnut" is the cause of it. It is not yet "cracked," though a crack company works at it. Guess we can stand the odor a while longer till the play "plays out."

—Practical arithmetic.—In paying debts we go by the rule of subtraction; in receiving the debt we go by the rule of multiplication. A little of the former is much more difficult than a great deal of the latter.

—The man who took the liberty without permission was deprived of his own in like manner. That's the way our aldermen do business.

—If a lady wishes to have a good carriage, she shouldn't ride in one too much. That's the reason why Brown walks his daughters.

—The torches of the "Invincibles" are keeping the fires of enthusiasm ablaze. They go to Chesnut Hill this evening.

—A public temperance meeting will be held this evening in Dr. Shepherd's church. Cold water and cold weather.

—Company D, Philadelphia City Guards, drills this evening and also elects a captain.

FIRES.—A slight fire took place this morning about three o'clock at a house on St. Mary street, below Eighth. The first floor was occupied as a carpenter shop, where the fire originated by the shavings catching from a defective flue. But little damage was sustained.

A lot of waste in the cotton mill of Edward Frost, on Main street, below Hipple's lane, Manayunk, was destroyed by fire at two o'clock this morning.

LOST CHILD.—On Wednesday last, Lieutenant Goldey, of the Third District, picked up a little boy, about 18 months old, at Second and South streets. He is dressed in pink spotted calico dress, woollen skirt and stockings, and has on a colored straw cap. The little fellow is at the Central Police Telegraph Station awaiting identification.

OWNER WANTED.—A revolver marked C. H. McKeever, which was on the body of Edward Smith, who was drowned in Frankford creek several days since, awaits an owner at the Frankford Police Station.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—See Order No. 8, for Chesnut Hill, this evening. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion. Every member should go to assist our friends in the Fifth District.

THE NEW WHISKY LAW.—Willam Murray, distiller, No. 128 Dock street, this morning filed a bill in equity in the United States District Court, to restrain John W. Frazer, Assessor of the First Internal Revenue District, from granting a license as rectifiers to John Gibson's Sons & Co., and others. The ground for the application is that Mr. Frazer, under the instructions of the Department, is about issuing the license to Gibson's Sons & Co., notwithstanding that Mr. Murray's application was made a month prior. The complainant sets forth the fact that on the 27th of July he made application for a license, and that on the 29th his place was burned down, and that he immediately set about rebuilding the distillery. He further states that on August 21 Gibson's Sons & Co. filed their application, which was granted. This action will come up for argument in a few days, and is brought about by the new law which prohibits the location of a distillery or rectifying establishment within 600 feet of one another.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, Charles Snyder, alias Schmitt, had a hearing upon the charge of larceny.

Officer O'Brien, of the Tenth district, testified that a boy approached him this morning and informed him that there was a thief in the store of Ross & Harris, No. 406 Commerce street; he went to the store and arrested the accused.

Mr. Rose testified to catching the accused with some stolen goods on his person.

Held in $1200 bail to answer.

William Neill, colored, also had a hearing upon the charge of the larceny of a pair of pantaloons, the property of Henry O'Donnell. Held to answer.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Heavy Frosts in New England—The Latest European Market Quotations.

FROM SYRACUSE.

Operations of Burglars.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 18.—For the last three nights this city has been infested by a gang of burglars who have committed extensive depredations. The houses of Geo. W. Harwood, Allen Monroe, Hon. George Comstock, J. J. Peck, and Wm. C. Ruger have been robbed of valuables, including $1800 worth of bonds of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, belonging to Wm. C. Ruger. The burglars are evidently experts.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Cotton active. The trade report is favorable, but does not affect the markets. California white wheat, 12s. 8d.; red, No. 2, Western, 11s. Corn firm. Peas, 47s. Flour, 27s. 6d.

MAURITIUS, August 1.—The barque Mist, from Bessem, British India, for Falmouth, England, has put in here to repair leaks.

Heavy Frosts.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 18.—There was a hard frost and ice formed here last night.

LEWISTOWN, Me., Sept. 18.—A heavy frost has killed the vines, but other things are out of danger.

Obituary.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 18.—Robert Lyme, an old and respected citizen, died of heart disease here to-day.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Arrived, steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Arrived, steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.

Heavy Frost.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—There was heavy frost in Providence, Springfield, Augusta, and elsewhere in New England, last night.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middlings 26c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; receipts small; good and prime red $2 20@2 50. Corn—receipts small; white $1 15@1 20; yellow $1 20@1 20. Oats 68@72c. Rye $1 45. Provisions easy and in good demand. Mess pork $19 50. Bacon, rib sides, 16½c; clear sides, 17; shoulders, 14½; hams, 22c. Lard, 20c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet at 26@26½c. Flour dull; sales of 9000 barrels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull; sales of 7500 bushels amber State at $2 24. Corn dull and declined 1c.; sales of 41,000 bushels at $1 14@1 19. Oats firm; sales of 43,000 bushels at 67@71½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $29. Lard quiet at 20@20½c. Whisky firm at 80c.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	139	Pitts.F.W.andChi.	110½
N.Y. and E. R.	48¼	Tol. & Wabash R.	61
Ph. and Rea. R.	92⅛	Mil. and St. P. com	94½
Mich.S.and N.I. R.	84⅛	Adams Express Co.	52
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅛	Wells' Fargo	26¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	90½	U. S. Express	48¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90½	Tennessee 6s, new	69½
Chi. and R. I. R.	103½	Gold	144¼
Pac. Mail Stea. Co.	113		

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—"The extreme and even still growing soundness of money at this centre is the principal topic of conversation among the financial community, and it is now generally admitted, even by those who have been hitherto predicting stringency, that the indications are in favor of continued ease during the remainder of the year. The banks report that the flow of currency to the West has temporarily almost ceased, and we know of several remittances of moderate amounts of currency from that section to this city within the last two days. The Western cities are so well supplied with currency, and the crop movement has already progressed so far, that it begins to look as if the West would tax our monetary resources to a much more limited extent than usual at this season. The cotton crop will, it is true, require a considerable amount, but one by no means sufficient to occasion the slightest monetary perturbation there, or even to materially, if at all, affect the rate of interest. The majority of loans on stock collaterals to first-class houses were made during the day at three per cent., and the principal dealers in government were offered much more money than they could use at this rate, although the general one on mixed collaterals is four per cent. One or two banks which advanced their rate to five per cent. early in the week find that they have shut themselves out of the loan market, and are privately offering large amounts on four per cents. There is no change to note in commercial paper, the best grade of which is in moderate supply and good request at 6@7 per cent. The dry goods trade has been quiet since the beginning of the week, and there was only one auction sale held to-day, the bidding at which was rather spiritless. Foreign silks and other fine fabrics are more active as well as firmer than domestic goods, which have been heavy, particularly as regards brown sheetings and prints. The general trade of the city is fully equal to the average at this season."

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—"Money continues abundant at 3@4 per cent. on call, with large offerings at 4 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Government brokers continue oversupplied at 3 per cent., and were forced to pay off large amounts this morning, borrowed at that rate, being unable to use it to advantage. There have been receipts of moderate amounts of currency from the West during the week, and all shipments of any consequence from here have been stopped for the present. The Western cities are well supplied with currency, and are now receiving liberal supplies from the country, and money is reported abundant for all legitimate business at legal rates."

—The *Financial Chronicle* contains a valuable annual report of the cotton crop, for the year ending September 1, 1868, from which we extract the following:—

The total receipts of the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports this year have been 2,24,,282 bales against 1,965,774 last year. If, now, we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, we have the following as the crop statement for the two years:—

	1868.	1867.
Receipts at the shipping ports	2,240,282	1,965,774
Add shipments from Tennessee	198,613	54,000
Manufactured South, not included	60,000	No return.
Total cotton crop for the year, bales	2,498,895	2,019,774

The result of these figures is a total of 2,498,895 bales as the crop of the United States for the year ending August 31, 1868. Total crop of the United States, 2,498,895; stock on hand September 1, 1867, at Northern ports, 86,497; at Southern ports, 26,658; total, 83,155. Total supply during year ending September 1, 1868, 2,582,050; of this supply, exported to foreign ports, 1,657,015; burned at New York, 1247; burned at the South, less recovered, 643; on hand September 1, 1868, at Northern ports, 39,263; at Southern ports, 7927; total, 1,697,095; consumption in United States year ending September 1, 1868, 885,015 bales; consumption in Southern States, 60,000; leaving consumption in Northern States, 825,015 bales.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, Charles Snyder, alias Schmitt, had a hearing upon the charge of larceny.

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Mr. Rose testified to catching the accused with some stolen goods on his person.

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William Neill, colored, also had a hearing upon the charge of the larceny of a pair of pantaloons, the property of Henry O'Donnell. Held to answer.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Southern Representatives to Insist on a Session of Congress.

John Quincy Adams Accepts a Democratic Nomination for Governor—Affairs on the Pacific Coast.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Southern Congressmen.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Southern Representatives are arriving quite rapidly. Some in conversation say they will insist upon a call of the House in case a quorum is not present at the roll call on Monday, and will object to Speaker Colfax adjourning the House in case a quorum is not in attendance. Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway arrived to-day, and the subordinate officers of both Houses are returning. If the House agrees to a call, as suggested by the Southern members, Ordway will be charged with hunting up absentees. The prospects are that a quorum will be present.

FROM BOSTON.

John Quincy Adams Accepts the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—John Quincy Adams accepts the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. In his letter, printed to-day, on national matters Mr. Adams says:—"I think there are two matters of national interest involved in this election, one of which is important, the other vital. The former, which I take to be the financial question, was not treated by the National Convention in New York in a manner which satisfied my judgment, by providing for the payment of bonds known as Five-twenties by surplus revenue alone, thus ignoring what seems to me a valuable part of Mr. Pendleton's plan of the withdrawal of issues of national banks. The Democratic party appeared to commit themselves to an indefinite extension of the intolerable nuisance of irredeemable paper currency. I am too much of a Democrat to regard any such prospect with patience. I believe in hard money, and therein hold myself to be a true Jacksonian Democrat."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A Seizure for Defrauding the Revenue Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The steamer Idaho and her cargo of sugar has been seized by the Custom House authorities for defrauding the Revenue. It appears that one of the San Francisco refiners has been importing large quantities of sugar from the Sandwich Islands, adulterating it with powdered charcoal and passing it through the Custom House as low grade sugar. The United States Consul at Honolulu ascertained the facts in the case, secured the necessary testimony to come here on the Idaho and laid the matter before the Revenue authorities, which resulted in the seizure of the steamer's cargo, valued at $50,000.

Meeting of the Oregon Legislature.

The Oregon Legislature met at Salem yesterday. The Democratic majority in the Senate is 4, and in the House, 11. Notice was given of the introduction of a bill to repeal the resolution by which the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution was adopted.

Ship News.

Cleared, ship Seminole, for New York, with 38,000 sacks of wheat; ship Dashing Wave, also for New York, with 25,600 sacks of wheat.

The ship Achievement, from Glasgow, was spoken off Point Keys, Sept. 15.

The steamer Great Republic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, was not reported up to 8 P. M., and is two days over due.

Woods on Fire.

SALEM, Oregon, Sept. 17.—The woods near San Raphael, Marion county, Oregon, are on fire, and a tract of five or six miles is burning. The inhabitants of all places near are stifled with smoke, and this city and harbor were wrapped in a dense smoke last evening, supposed from the burning woods. The area destroyed by the fire is estimated at 200 square miles. Fires have been raging for several days past on both sides of the Columbia river. It is feared that the towns of Astoria and St. Helena have been destroyed. The destruction of timber and other property has been immense.

FROM CANADA.

Settlement of Transfers of Territory.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—A delegation on behalf of the Dominion Government will proceed to England to make a final settlement about the transfer of northwestern territory to Canada. Hon. Mr. McDougall, who has given much attention to the subject, will be one of the delegates. It is expected that the question will be settled and submitted to Parliament at its next meeting.

It is said that Buckley's (one of the prisoners charged with the murder of McGee) pretended insanity is a ruse. The Medical Board pronounced him sound in mind and body.

FROM HALIFAX.

The Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

HALIFAX, Sept. 18.—The Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association opened yesterday with upwards of two hundred delegates present, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Boston, and all parts of Nova Scotia being represented.

It is confidently believed that Mr. Home has not only accepted the Union on trial for a few years, but has counselled some of his constituents and firm supporters to do the same. Rumors are currently in circulation respecting another prominent repealer. It is said that the recent visit of the Canadian Ministry has been more successful than was generally supposed.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Loss of a Steamer on the Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—The steamer J. P. Webb, a small stern wheeler, plying between Cincinnati and Evansville, in going down the Falls last evening struck a rock, and sunk in 25 feet of water. No lives were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The cargo is partially insured.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$400 City 6s, New	102⅜	100 sh Read R.	b5. 46
$3000 do. New	b5. 103⅛	200 do.	4 94
$600 Pa 6s, W Le	103	100 do.	b30. 45 94
$1000 Read m 6s, 44-56	91⅜	500 do.	b5. 45⅞
$1100 Pa cp 5s	b5. 98½	100 do.	45 91
100 sh Leh V R	56	100 do.	rg&in. 46
27 do.	56	100 do.	b5. 46
100 sh Cata Pf.	33½	200 do.	46
100 do.	33¼	100 do.	s60wn. 45⅞
6 sh Penna R.	55½	100 do.	2d. 46 1-16
113 do.	55¼	2500 do.	b5. 46
100 sh Read.	s5wn. 46¼	400 do.	s30. 45 94
100 do.	c. 46¼	100 do.	s30. 46
100 do.	b5. 46⅜	500 do.	b5. 46
100 do.	46⅜	100 do.	46¼
100 do.	b5. 46⅜	100 do.	s10. 46⅜
100 do.	s10. 46	100 do.	46⅜
100 do.	46	53 do.	46

SECOND BOARD.			
$2000 Read 6s '70	b5. 102⅜	100 sh Reading	46⅛
$100 City 6s, New	103	10 do.	46
$1000 Pa 5s '70	100	200 sh Leh Nav	21⅛
$800 do.	100	500 do.	s60. 21⅛
$100 do.	99⅞	100 do.	s60. 21⅜
56 sh Phil & E.	b5. 55⅛	100 sh Sch Nv Pf.	b60. 19⅛
100 do.	b5. 55⅜		

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

POLITICAL.

CAMPAIGN CLUB

OF

1860 and 1868.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

THE CLUB

WILL ASSEMBLE FOR PARADE

ON

SATURDAY EVENING

19th inst., at 7½ o'clock,

AT CITY ARMORY,

BROAD AND RACE STREETS.

All Republicans are respectfully invited to join in the demonstration.

WM. B. MANN,
President and Chief Marshal.

R. W. BEATTY, Secretary.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
9 17 3t* TREASURER.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept 10, 1868.

TO THE UNION REPUBLICANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Agreeably to a resolution adopted by the Union Republican City Executive Committee, the Union Republican citizens of Philadelphia are requested to assemble in their respective Election Divisions at the regular places of holding Elections (or at such places as may be provided by the Division Executive Committee), on FRIDAY EVENING, September 18, 1868, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming Division organizations.

The attention of the Ward Executive Committees is *specially* called to the importance of having these associations thoroughly and efficiently organized.

"Thorough organization and earnest work insure Victory."

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.
WM. R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries.
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HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1868.

The Delegates elected to the Thirteenth Representative Convention will assemble on MONDAY EVENING next, September 21, at 8 o'clock, at the S. E. corner of FIFTH and THOMPSON streets, to nominate a candidate for that district.

By order of the Executive Committee.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries.
9 18 3t

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
ORDER NO. 8.

I. The Club will assemble
FRIDAY, September 18, 1868,
At 6 o'clock, P. M., *sharp*, to proceed to Chesnut Hill, to attend the grand Republican demonstration this evening.

II. Tickets for the excursion 25 cents, to be had at the hall and on the train. By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals.
18

EIGHTH WARD MASS MEETING.—The Union Republican citizens of the Eighth Ward will meet in general mass meeting, at the headquarters, southwest corner of BROAD and WALNUT Sts.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

COME ONE! COME ALL! and hear the truth expounded by the following eminent speakers:—

Hon. C. O'NEILL,	J. G. ROSENGARTEN,
Hon. C. GIBBONS,	HENRY BRUNER, Esq.